The Outlook

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CONTENTS

THE WEEK

The Beef Trust Case 95
The Merchant Marine Report 95
Land Fraud Indictments 96
Secretary Morton and the Santa Fé "Scandal" 97
Indian Wrongs 98
The Connecticut Senatorship 98
Dr. Crum Confirmed 99
The Forest Congress 100
Revision of the Steamboat Inspection Law. 101
The Subway Tavern 101
The Fight Against the Raines Law Hotels 102
Temperance Teaching 103
The Fall of Port Arthur 104
In the Trenches Before Port Arthur 105
Russian Opinion and the Czar 106
The Austrian Cabinet Crisis 107
Pope and King 108
An English Evangelist in America 108
The Scotch Controversy 109
Automatic Couplers 109
Hon. William Claflin 109

EDITORIALS

Railway Rate Regulation 110
Postal Fraud Laws 111
Two Public Benefactors 113
The Spectator 115

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

The Master of Music (Poem) 118
By Henry van Dyke

Railway Rate Regulation 119
By Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy

Swindling Through the Post-Office 121
By Edwin W. Lawrence

God's Gift, the Air (Poem) 126
By Richard Burton

Present-Day Porto Rico 127
By the Rt. Rev. James H. Van Buren

Beethoven as a Composer 131
By Daniel Gregory Mason

Personality and the Pulpit 136
By James E. Freeman

Just Before (Poem) 138
By Julia N. Finch

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Ruskin as Seen in His Letters (C. E. Norton) 139
Books of the Week 142
CORRESPONDENCE 145

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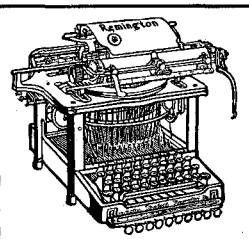

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The Outlook

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905

The Beef Trust Case

Last week Attorney-General Moody submitted to the United States Supreme Court the Government's brief in the so-called Beef Trust case. It arraigns members of the alleged combination for violation of the Anti-Trust Act, contending that the methods of the trust stifle competition and restrain trade in fresh beef. The Attorney-General admits that judges have differed as to the validity of aggregations of capital effected by some form of organic union among several smaller and competing corporations, and that economists are far from agreeing that such aggregations, within limitation, are hurtful. But, asks Mr. Moody, has a responsible voice yet been heard to justify, legally or economically, a conspiracy or agreement among nearly all the producers of a commodity necessary to life, by which the confederates acquire absolute control and dominion over the production, sale, and distribution of that commodity throughout the entire territory of a nation, with the power at will to raise prices to the consumer of the finished product and lower prices to the producer of the raw material? Mr. Moody claims that there is a conspiracy to control the market for fresh meats in the Nation, that it does control it, that its control is merciless and oppressive. These points were developed in his argument on Monday of this week before the Court. If this is evident to all men, the question then is, Does the Government's petition discover that conspiracy to the Court? The attorneys for the Beef Trust reply that the business of the defendants of purchasing live stock and selling the fresh meats produced therefrom is not inter-State or foreign commerce. They further contend that the sales are made with a view to the goods being transported by the buyer's agent to another State, after the sale and delivery are fully completed. That this does not make the sale inter-State commerce has been, according to some legal authorities, already settled in the famous Sugar Trust case, decided against the Government by the Supreme Court in 1895. The present case, however, has also certain features in common with the Freight Association and Traffic cases already passed upon by the Supreme Court. They would indicate that restraint of trade is not to be tested by the prices resulting from the combination so much as by the lack of competition resulting therefrom. Whatever combination has the direct and necessary effect of restricting competition is, within the meaning of the Anti-Trust Act, as now interpreted, a restraint of trade. On this point Mr. L. F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., one of the largest corporations in the so-called Beef Trust, has made the following statement: "The reports in circulation about the 'Beef Trust' are without foundation. There is absolutely no conspiracy or combination to control either the purchase of live stock or the sale of meats or packing-house products; on the other hand, the packing industry is subject to the severest kind of competition both in buying and selling, and the per cent. of profit on sales in the packing-house industry is less than in any other line of business."

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The Merchant Marine Report

Last week the Merchant Marine Commission submitted its report to Congress. This Commission is composed of five Senators and five Representatives. It was created at the last session of Congress, in response to President Roosevelt's recommendation in his Message of December, 1903. The Commission has made an exhaustive investigation of the condition of our merchant marine in order to ascertain the most feasible means for its development;

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hearings have been given at nearly all the important shipping and commercial centers. The Commission has agreed upon a bill the chief features of which are: (1) The creation of a naval volunteer service; (2) the encouragement of apprentices on ships in foreign trade; (3) subsidies for carrying mails from Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico ports to Central and South America, and from Pacific Coast ports to Japan, China, the Philippines, Mexico, and Central America; (4) annual subventions of five dollars a gross ton; (5) a tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering United States ports. It is probably true, as the Commissioners' report says, that an adequate American ocean fleet might mean the saving to this country of a hundred million dollars a year, a sum which now goes to build up the naval strength of European nations and Japan; that this country has deepened its harbors at an expense of many millions, largely for the benefit of foreign steamships; that the subsidies and bounties bestowed on most of the merchant fleets of foreign Governments are a handicap on American shipping. The question is, however, Can the action by Congress, as outlined above, prevent the paralysis of our shipping interests? As a first step in their rehabilitation, the proposition to create a force of naval volunteers composed of the best officers and men of our merchant ships and deep-sea fishing-vessels is attractive; not more than twenty thousand American citizens, however, are included in the enrollment of employees on all the American vessels on salt water which go out of sight of land. The section relating to apprentices will also excite some favorable comment, as will the proposition not to amend the present ocean mail act, except as to the new routes to be established and the new requirement as to naval volunteers. The proposed subvention of five dollars a gross ton certainly sounds better than the proposition made in the Frye bill last year, because, if favors are to be given, they should be given to the useful, hard-working ship of steam and sail—the unit of ocean society—rather than to the swift and expensive steamship. But subvention is only a euphemism for subsidy, and, in our opinion, the majority of Americans are opposed to steamship subsidies. The last feature of the bill, increasing the tonnage taxes on all vessels, American and foreign, now entering the United States ports, in the foreign trade, might be justified as a revenue-raising measure, but how any legislation making it more difficult for ships to enter our ports is going to increase American commerce is not easy to understand. The whole scheme is an improvement on the ship subsidy bill of last year, but it is, after all, formed on the same artificial model. The true method for increasing our commerce is to enact a law which would give to our people a chance to build or buy ships where they please and to man them regardless of nationalities.

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Land Fraud Indictments

The indictment of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, by a Federal Grand Jury in that State is the latest and most startling outcome of the investigation into public land frauds which the Government has long been carrying on. The subject was discussed with vigor and plain speaking by Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, in his recent annual report, summarized in these columns. The charges against Senator Mitchell are that he has conspired with or aided persons or companies to exchange practically worthless land, to which they had procured title, for valuable tracts. This was accomplished, it is asserted, by getting the worthless lands included in governmental forest reserves and thus gaining the legal right to make new selections in exchange. With Senator Mitchell was indicted Mr. Hermann, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office and now a Representative from Oregon. Other important indictments are reported to be pending. Specifically, Mr. Mitchell is charged with accepting a bribe of $2,000 for expediting fraudulent claims, while Mr. Hermann, it is alleged, misused his power in the Land Office to aid land-thieves and deliberately suppressed evidence of fraud submitted to his bureau. It would be improper to form an opinion as to these charges until they have been passed upon by the Federal courts, and

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Senator Mitchell's assertion of absolute innocence is entitled to a respectful hearing. It is perfectly evident, however, that land and timber frauds and depredations in California, Idaho, and Oregon have been carried on in a wholesale way; and the people of the country will heartily approve of the vigorous attempts of the Administration to lay bare the facts and to prosecute all concerned in the conspiracy, no matter to what party they may belong or how high may be their political office. The homestead, land, and timber laws relating to the Government domain are expressly framed to give the individual settler a fair chance to obtain a livelihood by occupying and working the land; but by perjury, fraudulent entries, and conspiracy, corporations and large capitalists have done much to thwart this purpose and to establish great monopolies. If in doing this they have bribed officials and legislators, it is imperative that the higher the station of the accused the more searching should be the investigation, and, if the accusations are sustained, the more rigorous the punishment.

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Secretary Morton and the Santa Fé "Scandal"

The newspapers of the country have during the last two weeks given considerable space to what they call the "Santa Fé scandal." The "scandal" consists in the alleged fact that the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway has been suddenly discovered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to be guilty of having given secret rebates and rate discriminations in Colorado, thus violating the Inter-State Commerce Act. It is doubtful if the general public would have heard anything of the matter at all if Mr. Paul Morton, who is now Secretary of the Navy in the President's Cabinet, had not been in 1902, when the corrupt rebates are said to have been made, Vice-President of the Santa Fé Railway, and therefore directly responsible for the alleged illegal discriminations. Scandalmongering is not surprising among the so-called "yellow journals," but it is surprising when a professedly and in many respects actually high-class newspaper like the New York "Evening Post" on hearsay evidence accuses Mr. Morton and President Ripley, of the Santa Fé Railway, of what is practically swindling. The animus of the "Post's" charge is indicated by its reference to Mr. Morton as having been "advertised as President Roosevelt's handy man in promoting legislation to regulate railway rates." The actual facts of the matter, as they have been brought out so far, are these: The Caledonian Coal Company, of Gallup, New Mexico, has brought before the Inter-State Commerce Commission a charge against its competitor, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, that the latter corporation and the Santa Fé Railway have entered into a conspiracy to ruin it. In the first hearing at Chicago the Caledonian Coal Company stated its case at length, making charges under the direction of its attorney. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway has not yet had the final opportunity of making a reply to those charges, although Mr. E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé Railway, has publicly asserted that the railroad's action in the matter was "right legally and morally." There is to be another hearing on the action, at which the authorized statements of President Ripley and Secretary Morton will be made. Waiting for this authorized hearing, Secretary Morton has, wisely in our opinion, persistently declined to say anything, and now refuses to be quoted. Those who know Secretary Morton personally believe that his position has been entirely misrepresented, and that this will be shown by the final hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They assert that no officer of the Santa Fé Railway has taken any action which is not entirely within the Inter-State Commerce Law. We advise our readers to suspend all judgment and even all opinion regarding Secretary Morton's alleged responsibility for giving illegal rebates until he has had an opportunity of making his answer to the charges before the Commission. The incident, for we regard it as an incident, lends an especial interest to Secretary Morton's article in this issue, which is the only authorized statement that we have so far seen of his personal attitude on the subject of railway rates.

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Indian Wrongs In the appointment of Francis E. Leupp as Commissioner of Indian Affairs the reservation tribes of the Northwest see hope for a full and fair hearing of the complaints which they have been urging upon the authorities at Washington for the past ten years or more, and which are alleged to have been pigeonholed or to have received no more than perfunctory attention. Already the Bad River band of Chippewa Indians, whose affairs are administered from the La Pointe agency at Ashland, Wisconsin, have drawn up a petition reciting the wrongs inflicted upon them; the chief allegation is that they are being systematically defrauded by the Agent and his assistants, in collusion with one of the large lumber companies. It is the old, old story of trespass upon the Indians' lands, the appointment by the Agent of men to scale the sold timber who are also employees of the lumber company, of extortion and usury and misuse of funds, and of first or advance payments being made only in coupons redeemable at the store of the lumber company. It is specifically recited that the Agent has stock in one of the subsidiary concerns of the lumber company, and that he has loaned to the last named, without authority of law, undistributed sums belonging to the individual Indians aggregating about $200,000, a part of which draws no interest and the remainder not more than three per cent., without security; and it is pointed out that one of his assistants or "farmers" has in ten years, on a salary of $720 per annum, amassed from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of *visible* property. At a council of the band it was decided to send a delegation of their own number to Washington to present the petition to Mr. Leupp in person and be prepared to answer such questions as he may wish to ask. It is the request of the Indians that the whole matter be made the subject of a Federal grand jury investigation and that a special attorney be appointed by President Roosevelt to conduct the case. This suggestion appears to be an excellent one and should be acted upon, both for the sake of the Indians and of the Bureau which has their affairs in charge, in order that the allegations of neglect of duty, or worse, on the part of the latter, which have been persistently made for years past, may be thoroughly sifted, so far as this case is concerned, by an impartial tribunal.

❀

The Connecticut Senatorship The recent political imbroglio in New York State which involved the candidacy for the United States Senate of Mr. Depew and of ex-Governor Black, as well as the personal standing as a party manager or "boss" of ex-Governor Odell, is now followed by a Senatorial conflict in Connecticut much more malodorous. The term of Senator Hawley is about to expire, and he has declined to stand for re-election owing to the condition of his health. The State Legislature is Republican, and it has been supposed that either ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley or Mr. Samuel Fessenden would be elected to General Hawley's seat. Mr. Bulkeley has been considered to be the more promising candidate, as he is a richer man than Mr. Fessenden, and in his active career as a political manager has frankly used his political and financial power and influence for his own political benefit. In fairness to Mr. Fessenden's reputation as a political "boss," however, it should be added that those who know him believe that if he had the financial resources which ex-Governor Bulkeley commands he could and would use them just as skillfully and scrupulously as the ex-Governor. The plan, however, of electing one of these two men, neither of whom in character or ability will make a worthy successor to General Hawley or Senator Platt, has had an interruption. Dr. Newman Smyth, of New Haven, preached not long ago a vigorous sermon calling the attention of his community to the tainted atmosphere with which ex-Governor Bulkeley's candidacy is surrounded. This sermon interested others, and out of it has grown a movement of protest which has spread throughout the State. Unfortunately, for some reason perhaps not altogether unconnected with the power of advertising, the newspapers of the State have not paid very

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much editorial attention to Dr. Smyth's campaign, but they have been compelled to give it space in their news columns. Dr. Smyth has sent a circular-letter to every member of the Legislature, stating two insurmountable objections to the elevation of Mr. Bulkeley to the Senatorship. One objection, says Dr. Smyth, is that in the management of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, of which Mr. Bulkeley is President, large sums of money which were really due to the mutual policy-holders were diverted to the benefit of the stockholders of the company. Dr. Smyth states that this is a matter of court record, and that in 1878 Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, characterized this financiering as "scandalously unjust." The other obstacle to Mr. Bulkeley's election, according to Dr. Smyth, consists in Mr. Bulkeley's opposition to the "Corrupt Practices Act" in Connecticut. In a legislative hearing regarding this act, Mr. Bulkeley was asked by Senator Cleaveland the following question: "Do I infer that it is lawful and right for you as a candidate for office to buy a vote which is for sale?" Governor Bulkeley replied as follows: "I think it is right for a candidate to secure that man's vote, if he is without principle and ignorant, by any means you can use." We think it doubtful whether Dr. Smyth's campaign of protest will succeed in defeating Governor Bulkeley; the machine the latter has been building for many years is too powerful to be smashed in a month. But, whatever the outcome, Dr. Smyth's courageous and vigorous work in favor of personal integrity and incorruptibility in political candidates deserves the applause and support of all honest citizens. With popular Senatorial elections, under a primary law such as is now working successfully in Minnesota, no one believes that Mr. Bulkeley or Mr. Fessenden or any man of their stamp could be elected to the United States Senate from such a State as Connecticut.

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Dr. Crum Confirmed

Dr. W. A. Crum, a colored physician of Charleston, South Carolina, was nominated by the President to be Collector for that port more than two years ago. His nomination has been delayed in the Senate for the single reason that he is a colored man. Apparently this action of the Senate has been due to two circumstances: the timidity of Republican Senators who did not dare to face the issue presented by the nomination, and the absurd rule, popularly called the courtesy of the Senate, which practically forbids the appointment of any man to any office in a State against the protest of the Senators from that State. For these reasons—at least we can conceive no other—the nomination was allowed to remain in committee, unreported. Whenever, with the expiration of the Senate, the nomination lapsed, it was renewed by the President at the next session. Meanwhile Dr. Crum has been performing the duties of his office. The President has proved himself possessed of greater patience and persistence than the Senate. The committee has at length reported the nomination and the Senate has straightway confirmed it, if newspaper reports are to be believed, by the gracious consent of Senator Tillman, though against his formal opposition. In general, The Outlook believes that the President in his appointments should recognize the principle that a man ought not to be appointed in a community where he is for any reason *persona non grata*. But in this case the opposition to Dr. Crum was not personal but racial; the public protest against his appointment was made on the distinct ground, as expressed by the protesters: "We have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood." The answer which the President made to this protest was the only one which he could make, consistently with his lifelong record, his well-known principles, and the principles of his party: "I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color." The Outlook congratulates the President, the country, and especially the people of the South, on the outcome of this issue. We say "espe-

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cially the people of the South" because they are pre-eminently interested in having the negro race treated with justice and equality, their rights regarded as equal before the law, and they themselves inspired by every honorable motive to the cultivation of intelligence, industry, and virtue.

❀

The Forest Congress

Last week at Washington twelve hundred men met to discuss forest problems. The assemblage was a notable one. It included few doctrinaires; it was mostly made up of practical foresters, lumberers, miners, engineers, railway and grazing men. The Secretary of Agriculture had charge of the sessions. In his opening address and in familiar conversation with the delegates he called attention to the significance of the Congress, as did the President of the United States in his own address. We are using not less wood, but more, even though we consume relatively less wood and relatively more steel, brick, and cement in certain industries than was once the case. As Mr. Roosevelt says, the consumption of wood in ship-building is far larger than it was before the discovery of the art of building iron ships, because vastly more ships are built. Larger supplies of building lumber are required for use in the construction of the many brick, stone, iron, and steel structures of our cities than were consumed by the comparatively few and small wooden buildings in the earlier stages of the same cities. The railways, too, must have ties, and experts say that no substitute has yet been discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden ties. The miner must have timber or he cannot operate his mines. The stockman must have fence-posts, and often he must have summer ranges for his stock in the National Forest Reserves. The farmer must be protected by forest cover upon the headwaters of the stream he uses against floods in the East and the lack of water for irrigation in the West. Thus the production of the great staples upon which our prosperity depends, and their movement in commerce throughout the United States, are inseparably dependent upon the existence of forest supplies. Unless the forests are ready or can be made ready to meet the demands which the growth of our commerce inevitably brings, disaster is inevitable; it is obviously inevitable if the present rate of destruction is allowed to continue. Fire, wasteful forms of lumbering, and legitimate use are together using up forest resources much more rapidly than they are being replaced. Only as our producing and commercial interests realize that they need to have trees growing in the forest not less than they need the product of the trees, may we hope to see the permanent prosperity of both secured.

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Forestry and Irrigation

These opinions from President Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson were developed in the many excellent addresses given by eminent experts and practical men. Their attitude impressively showed that the forests are to be preserved. The meeting, well called by Mr. Roosevelt a congress of forest users, was thus also a congress of forest preservers. It marked a turning-point in the history of American agriculture and commerce. Up to the present most of our forests have been abused; they have not been legitimately used. From this time forth most of them will, we are convinced, be used, not abused. In this case we shall have an annual timber crop of vital importance. It will represent our forest income, not the principal. With incredible foolishness we have been spending the latter until we have little left. Fortunately, we have had increasingly serious warnings as to such a course; first of all, by the scarcity of wood and its increase in price, but also by the precipitation of violent freshets and floods in place of the former steady streams; by our reduction of good arable lands to those showing extensive erosion and silt deposits; by our reduction of arid lands to those still more arid. It is bad enough to have lost so much actual wealth in wood, but we have lost what is of greater import—the precious drainage basins held together by the network of roots, twigs, and leaves of the forest, an absorbent sponge retaining in itself vast quantities of water, preventing evaporation from the under-

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lying soil, but permitting a gradual draining off after the manner of a regulating reservoir. Thus forestry and irrigation go hand in hand. If forest destruction has had an intimate bearing upon the permanence of the individual industries above mentioned, its most intimate bearing is that upon the capacity of our States to sustain population. For population is the result of irrigation.

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Revision of the Steamboat Inspection Law

It is often said that we suffer in this country from too much legislation. An example, on the other hand, of the need of continual legislation to meet new conditions is afforded by the experience of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service. After the catastrophe to the General Slocum by which a thousand people lost their lives, there was a general overhauling of the Inspection Service, and a new man, Ira Harris, was appointed Supervising Inspector for the district in which New York Harbor lies. There was a reinspection of vessels, and travelers felt safer. Then there came another disaster. The Glen Island, an excursion vessel used at the time as a freight steamer on Long Island Sound, caught fire on December 17, and was destroyed. Several lives were lost. Again arose an outcry against the Steamboat Inspection Service, and a special investigation was made. It then transpired that the cause of this disaster was defective electric insulation; and that the Service had no legal authority to inspect electric wires. Indeed, the law now in force regarding steamboat inspection was enacted before there was any electric illumination on steamboats. More striking than that is the fact that in one steamboat line in New York the electrical appurtenances of not a single vessel have been examined by even the insurance company in which that line holds policies. When such a commercial body as a fire insurance company has failed to adjust itself to new conditions, it is not surprising that the Government is confronted with the need of revising its laws. On land the short-circuiting of electric light currents is a frequent cause of fire. On steamboats which carry freight the danger is greater; for in the loading and unloading of freight and in the shifting of freight as the vessel rolls, the wooden molding that commonly protects electric wires may easily be broken, the insulation of the wires scraped off, and the wires themselves exposed. The Steamboat Inspection Service ought speedily to be empowered by Congress to inspect the electrical appliances of steamboats; and for that purpose ought to be provided with a body of electrical experts to supplement the present force, inadequate and untrained for that duty. In this respect, as in others, the law regarding steamboat inspection needs thorough revision. Bills for the further safeguarding of life on steamboats have been introduced into the New York Legislature; but Federal legislation on the subject is imperative.

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The Subway Tavern

The Subway Tavern, at the corner of Bleecker and Mulberry Streets, New York City, is an enterprise which has been amusingly but persistently misrepresented. It was described in The Outlook August 13, 1904, at the time of the opening. A recent visit to it shows that there are two stories, thus providing for a separation of the crowd; that the Tavern has its own entrance from the Subway as well as two entrances from the street; that the decorations, though simple, are remarkably artistic; that there is a pleasant absence of loafers or "boozers;" that plenty of opportunity is provided for people to "sit down and stay a while;" that the quick-lunch counter idea is ruled out; instead, people take their places in a civilized way at clean tables; two hundred workingmen are reported as lunching at noon at the "Subway" daily. The first floor is divided into two distinct parts, the "water-wagon" and the bar, both rooms being liberally supplied with tables. Though close to the bar, the "water-wagon" is doing a thriving business in soft drinks, its summer receipts reaching $60 a day—and that means, at five cents a glass, twelve hundred patrons. The bar is by no means a "temperance bar," but, as in any other, beer, wine, and liquor may be

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obtained there; unlike any other, the high-class quality is absolutely guaranteed. The amount which a man may drink at this bar is entirely at the discretion of the bartender, who quickly loses his place if a guest should show any sign of intoxication by reason of liquor obtained on the premises; the test which the barkeeper applies is his customer's condition and record as to drinking; some customers are thus ruled out at once from being served at all. The aim of the managers of "the Subway" is solely to prevent excess. They do this in a common-sense way by taking away the artificial incitements from drinking. They make it merely *an incident* of the good fellowship which ought to prevail in every tavern. The accompanying

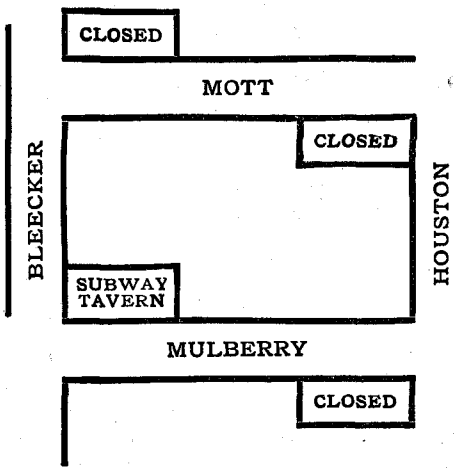

diagram indicates the position of three saloons in the immediate neighborhood of the Subway Tavern which have been closed and abandoned since the opening of that establishment. This throws significant light upon the genuine temperance work already accomplished. We have no record—at all events during the last quarter of a century—of the closing of saloons by the old-fashioned denunciatory methods.

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The Fight Against the Raines Law Hotels

The liquor law of New York State, beneficial as it has been to the towns and villages of the State, has wrought incalculable harm to the cities, especially to the city of New York. By permitting any one who will make affidavit that he conducts a bona-fide hotel to have the exclusive privilege of selling liquor on Sunday, it has created an institution popularly known as the Raines Law Hotel, which is a center of vice and crime. Since the owner is required to have at least ten rooms, he makes it his business to get profit out of these rooms by letting them for illicit purposes. Against resorts of this type public sentiment is aroused in New York City now as never before. People who see no moral objection to the sale of liquor on Sunday are bitterly opposed to the provisions which foist these so-called "hotels" on the community. A plan recently proposed and very widely approved is to require that every hotel must obtain from the local Health, Building, and Fire Departments a certificate that it complies with the laws and regulations covering hotels before it can obtain a license. This, it is estimated, would wipe out nine-tenths of the Raines Law hotels. The New York State Department of the American Anti-Saloon League has wisely undertaken to concentrate its present activities against this particular evil, and thus promote a movement which no reputable organization could dare oppose and which many organizations, such as the City Club, which are not at all interested in prohibitory legislation, would energetically further. There is an urgent need of extending the local option principle to the cities and even to districts within the cities of the State. This Governor Higgins recognizes in his message to the Legislature. If New York City could have power to deny a license to any hotel which did not at first comply with the municipal regulations concerning hotels, and could, moreover, decide by Assembly districts, for example, whether or not liquor should be sold on Sunday, and, indeed, whether or not it should be sold at all, that popular sentiment which is now concerned for the preservation of the right of any one to get liquor on Sunday if he chooses would be freed to bring about the destruction of the iniquitous Raines Law hotel. In New York City, as probably nowhere else in the country, is dramatically presented the moral aspect of the

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problem occasioned by the denial of home rule in matters of local concern.

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Temperance Teaching: Some Facts Made Known

An important action was taken by the New York State Science Teachers' Association, at their recent meeting during the holiday vacation, in the adoption of the final report of their Committee on Alcohol and Narcotics. This Committee, consisting of one representative each from three universities, a normal school, and a high school, was appointed six years ago, "to ascertain and report what is definitely known regarding the physiological effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human body, and to recommend suitable methods for teaching the same in the schools of the State." It has made reports from time to time, and in its final report repeats conclusions which it had previously made known. It is not practicable here to give adequately the facts which this Committee regards as generally substantiated by scientific study; it is possible only to give one or two illustrations which will show the spirit in which the Committee has done its work. For instance, the Committee concludes that alcohol has a variable effect on processes of digestion, according to the strength of the alcohol present. It may under some conditions be a stimulus to digestion; on the other hand, it is very likely to retard digestion, especially where the percentage of alcohol is more than from five to ten per cent. But even this fact the Committee concludes can have but little practical importance as an element in school instruction. The ordinary fare of the laboring man is slowly digested, and for that very reason is popular, because it defers hunger. The Committee concludes that to teach children that alcohol retards digestion will not be instrumental in keeping young people temperate. Another instance is the Committee's report that cirrhosis "is usually the result of protracted indulgence in strong spirits," but that, on the other hand, cirrhosis is not a frequent disease even among confirmed drunkards. In the light of certain laws requiring a specific proportion of the instruction on physiology and hygiene in each of its branches to be devoted to the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, there is significance in this single sentence from the Committee's report: "We know of no evidence to show that the use of alcohol directly affects the bones." In this manner the Committee takes up the various physiological effects of alcohol and narcotics, and presents the disagreements as well as the agreements of scientific men on the subject.

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Temperance Teaching: Sane Recommendations

The Committee, after the statement of these general conclusions, says most emphatically that the incertitudes of science on the subject of the physiological effects of alcohol should not be made prominent parts of the common-school education. At the same time it believes most thoroughly that for youths under twenty-one abstinence from both alcohol and tobacco should be strongly urged. The promotion of temperance it believes will be best subserved, not by subordinating science and education to a propaganda, as the so-called scientific temperance laws really do, but by recognizing the freedom of the teacher in this as in other subjects, in bringing well-established facts before the pupils' minds in such a manner as is best adapted to the age and the individual peculiarities of the pupils. In this respect the Committee suggests that the Connecticut law, which it finds has the general approval of teachers in Connecticut, be considered as a good suggestion for legislation on the subject. This requires, in general terms, instruction concerning the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character to all pupils above the third grade in all graded public schools, except public high schools, and to corresponding classes in ungraded schools; and, furthermore, provides that suitable text-books, not further defined, shall be used in all grades above the fifth, that instruction in the subject shall be given in normal schools and teachers' training-schools, and that every teacher shall pass a satisfactory examination in the

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subject before receiving a certificate. Such general provisions are certainly very much to be preferred over the unenlightened attempt to regulate the teacher's business characteristic of many of the laws on the subject of "scientific temperance." It is not unreasonable to hope that the New York Legislature will follow the recommendation of this large body of teachers of science.

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The Fall of Port Arthur

With the signing of the conditions of capitulation on the evening of New Year's Day ended Port Arthur's siege of six months —a siege marked by most desperate and continuous fighting and by the skilled employment on both sides of the most ingenious modern methods of military engineering. The Japanese army lost in this siege 50,000 men, according to Tokyo despatches, while Russian military men assert that Japan's loss must have exceeded 80,000. The numbers of the garrison, as indicated by General Nogi's formal report, are much larger than had been supposed; he gives the total of army and navy officers and men as 32,207, including about 4,000 non-combatants attached to army or navy, and adds that there are about 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded. These figures indicate that General Stoessel's surrender was forced not so much by the lack of men to maintain the defense as by the failure of ammunition, the spread of disease (scurvy was terribly prevalent), and, by no means least, the indomitable energy of the Japanese in breaking down one by one important lines of defense. At 203-Meter Hill, at Kikwan Fort, at Rihlung (or Uhrlung) Fort, and at other critical defensive points, the Japanese engineers dug tunnels beneath the hostile parapets, undermined the enemy's ditches, exploded great quantities of dynamite, filled the fissures thus made with the scattered débris, and thus built a way for the assaults of their infantry, who pushed forward line after line regardless of the frightful slaughter that ensued. General Stoessel's defense was all that a brave commander could make it, and it is reported that it was only upon the urgent representations of his subordinate generals and when further resistance meant useless and inhuman destruction of life that he consented to yield. The statement that General Stoessel is to be court-martialed apparently means only that a fixed and formal procedure must take place under Russian military law. The Emperor of Japan, in a despatch to General Nogi, indicated his appreciation of the valor of General Stoessel and his comrades, and commanded that they be treated with respect and honor. The conditions of the surrender included the retention of their side-arms by commissioned officers and their return to Russia under parole not to take further part in this war. The soldiers and non-commissioned officers are prisoners subject to Japanese orders. Several officers of high grade will voluntarily go with their troops as semi-prisoners. The other conditions provide for the safe transfer of the forts, arms, ammunition, ships, and all material of war and government property; for the care of sick and wounded, and the safety and liberty of non-combatants. Some unfavorable comment has been made upon the action of the Russians in blowing up ships and destroying property after advances had been made for a capitulation, but before the agreement had been signed. It seems, however, that they acted within their technical rights. Japan is now in full possession of Port Arthur, and its flag floats from above the citadel of Golden Hill, while the news of the great event has been received in Japan with boundless rejoicing.

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The Strategic Importance of Port Arthur

Military critics differ widely as to the effect of the siege and fall of Port Arthur on the progress of the war at large. On the one hand, it is said that Russia, by holding out as long as possible at Port Arthur, detained there a Japanese army which might otherwise have reinforced Marshal Oyama in Manchuria and perhaps have made it possible to drive Kuropatkin back to Harbin or even beyond; that while Nogi's army may now be pushed northward, it will find Kuropatkin reinforced and constantly gaining

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strength. These authorities therefore regard Port Arthur's defense as the one brilliant achievement in Russian strategy. Others assert that it proved only a drawback and menace to the general Russian military policy; that Kuropatkin, because of it, was forced to make at least a feint to relieve it and was driven to fight more than one battle when and where he did not wish and to depart unprofitably from his true policy of gradually retiring and abstaining from extended fighting until he was largely reinforced from Russia. A similar line of reasoning concludes that Japan would have done well to cut Port Arthur off from supplies, leave it to time and deprivation to wear out the garrison, and push all her available troops against Kuropatkin. This argument does not give proper force to the immense importance to Japan of completing the destruction of Russia's Eastern naval force and of occupying her only ice-free naval base. Moreover, Port Arthur stood for more than immediate victory to Japan. It was and is a symbol of power in the East. Captured and held once by Japan, relinquished because the Powers would not allow Japan to reap the fruit of her victory over China, it has now been taken at a lavish cost of life, time, and money, that its wresting from Russia may put Japan in the first rank of warlike nations and may stand for a proof of Japan's pre-eminence in the Far East. One immediate result of Port Arthur's fall is the announcement from Russia that her Baltic fleet will return to Europe or wait for further reinforcements before proceeding to the scene of war. It has been generally considered doubtful whether the condition of the squadron is such as to allow it to face Admiral Togo's force with prospects of victory; and, now that the Port Arthur squadron is out of existence, there is no real reason for taking the risk.

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In the Trenches Before Port Arthur

The Outlook will begin at an early date the publication of "The Story of Port Arthur," describing one of the greatest sieges of modern times as seen by The Outlook's special correspondent in the Far East, Mr. George Kennan. While he was obliged by illness to return to Tokyo shortly before the actual fall of the fortress, Mr. Kennan spent two months with General Nogi's army, had every possible facility for seeing the progress of operations at the front, and acquired a fund of exact information founded on careful and constant observation. What this observation involved, and what it seems like to be in the trenches close to the enemy's fortifications, may be seen from the following extracts from a personal letter just received from Mr. Kennan:

The operations of the Japanese, for the past month or six weeks, have been almost exclusively siege operations, and in order to get any idea of them I had to go into the trenches and parallels. There fighting was going on pretty much all the time. I was taken into the most advanced positions, even to the counterscarps of the most powerful Russian forts—miles inside the zone of the enemy's fire. Once, on the edge of the moat of the Shojusan (Sungsushan) Fort, I got within fifty feet of the parapet, and within ten feet of a part of the garrison who were defending a counterscarp casemate. In such positions, of course, there was incessant fighting and we were constantly under fire. Twice, on different days, the Russians opened on us with shrapnel, and if there's anything more trying to the nerves than to stand for half an hour in an open trench, with those projectiles bursting overhead, I don't want to experience it. I'd rather go into camp on the edge of the crater of Mont Pelée! However, the danger—even from shrapnel—is not so great as the novice imagines it to be. When the bullets are liberated by the bursting of the shell, they don't go directly downward, but continue the parabolic course of the projectile—that is, they are thrown forward, at a sharp angle, so that comparatively few of them get into a deep, narrow trench, even if the fuses are accurately timed. They are deadly to a column of men in the open, and I have seen them kill two-thirds of a Japanese storming party in less than ten minutes, but they are not nearly so dangerous to men in the trenches. From common shells—6-inch to 12-inch—there isn't much protection anywhere, and you simply have to take your chances. One day you may go to the very center of the Russian position and not have a shell fall within three hundred yards of you, while on another day three or four may strike within one hundred feet of you in less than half an hour. Three times, on the very next day after my arrival, I should probably have been killed by Russian shells if they had happened to burst, but that was in an exceptionally hot place behind a Japanese battery that was in action. Fortu-

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nately, not one of the three exploded. Shortly before I came away Lieutenant Ishibata was killed and Lieutenant Hori wounded by a big Russian shell that burst between them while they were taking two foreign military attachés through the same trenches that I had visited three or four days before and had returned from in safety. It is simply a matter of luck.

The danger from rifle-bullets, in all of the advanced Japanese positions, is even greater perhaps than that from shell and shrapnel—not because the trench doesn't protect you, but because, in order to see anything, you have to expose your head. At certain convenient places for observation the walls of the trench are extended upward by means of sandbags, and between the tiers of bags little chinks have been left to look through. By ascending two or three sandbag steps from the bottom of the trench you can put your face to one of these openings and get a view; but as Russian sharpshooters, less than fifty yards away, are trying to locate these chinks, and have often found them and are watching them over the sights of their rifles, you run great risk of getting a bullet through your head before you have had time even to take a hasty glance. Major-General Yamamoto was killed in this way shortly before my arrival by a rifle-ball that struck him directly between the eyes, and many minor officers and soldiers have met the same fate. You may know all this perfectly, and yet the temptation to look through one of these chinks when you are close up to a Russian fort is practically irresistible. In some places the Japanese have put up behind the sandbags steel shields with narrow horizontal slits in them for the eyes; but, as a rule, they take the chances at the chinks.

With all its risks, life in the advanced trenches—that is, the life of the soldiers who occupy them—is immensely interesting, combining as it does the ordinary duties and avocations of prosaic every-day existence with constant fighting, sorties, night attacks, the throwing of hand grenades and fireballs, the blowing up of casemates and caponieres, hand-to-hand combats in the moats, and desperate undertakings of all sorts on both sides. The general result of my observation and experience was to increase the profound admiration that I already felt for Japanese officers and soldiers. In daring, endurance, and resourcefulness they are not only unequaled but they never have been equaled in the history of the world.

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Russian Opinion The surrender of Port Arthur has put the Gibraltar of the East for the second time in Japanese hands, and has inflicted a stunning blow on Russian pride, the effects of which are not fully apparent. All official expressions indicate a determination to contest still more doggedly the possession of Manchuria and to carry on the war with renewed energy; and it is reported that General Kuropatkin's army is to be reinforced by two hundred thousand men. There are many signs of indecision in St. Petersburg, and Europe will not be surprised if Russia opens the way, in spite of official protestations to the contrary, to reasonable proposals of peace. From the beginning the Japanese have held themselves open to such proposals. They have in various ways intimated their willingness to terminate the struggle at any time, on a basis which they regarded as sufficiently definitive of their rights, and they have once unofficially but directly opened the way for a reconsideration of all the questions involved between the two countries. That offer Russia peremptorily declined. Japan, therefore, can do nothing more in that direction. When peace comes, it will probably come through the mediation of France, the friend of Russia, whose offices after the firing on the English fishing-vessels undoubtedly went far towards securing a peaceful solution of a very critical situation. In Russia there are increasing evidences of the unpopularity of the war. The Russian people are not only charging the disasters which have overtaken their arms upon an incompetent autocracy, but they firmly hold the belief that that autocracy, by its ignorance of the situation and its failure to keep the Czar informed, is responsible for the outbreak of the war.

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The Czar's Attitude The Czar is reported to be holding almost daily conferences with his Council, which includes the Grand Dukes, the various Ministers, and the Procurator, the head of the Russian Church. The foremost man, for the hour at least, in the group is M. Witte, the President of the Council and the head of the Liberal movement in the Empire. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Minister of the Interior, whose resignation has been reported, although the report has so far failed of confirmation, stands also for the same movement. M. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, is reported by the New York "Tribune" as having argued at great

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length, at an earlier meeting of the Council, against reform, on the ground that the Czar has no legal right to change the political system established by his predecessors; Prince Mirsky argued, on the other hand, that, as an autocrat, the Czar had a free hand, and that the welfare of the Empire and of the autocracy itself made reform necessary. M. Kokovzoff, Minister of Finance, opposed all movements looking to the representation of the people in affairs of the State, on the ground that the right to impose and dispose of taxation without representation was essential to the integrity of the autocracy. The Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonostseff, who, unless he is greatly misrepresented, is the most virulent reactionary in the Empire and one of the most unfortunate influences about the Czar, declared that the Czar, as the head of the Church, could not give up any possible authority to the people without weakening religion and sacrificing a divine institution. Any concession, he affirmed, would destroy the moral conscience of the Empire, and would be an infraction of divine law and in disobedience to and defiance of God. He said: "It is the duty of the Czar to leave to his successors the divine heritage he has received, unimpaired by the influence of impious tendencies," a sentiment remarkably reminiscent of the attitude and spirit of a certain type of priest that has been the retarder of progress and of religion in the world since the beginning of organized religion. It is reported that the Czar has so far taken no positive position in these discussions. He certainly took no positive position in his manifesto; and it may turn out that the tragedy of the whole situation lies in this inability to take a positive position. The three influences which are banded together to keep the old system intact are the Church as represented by the Procurator, the Imperial family personated in its Grand Dukes, and the heads of the autocracy or official class. On the other hand, public men of the order of Witte and Prince Mirsky are apparently speaking with great plainness to the Czar; the press is using a freedom of speech which five years ago would have sent every editor to Siberia, a number of the zemstvos are proving recalcitrant in various ways, and the wave of discontent throughout the Empire is steadily deepening and swelling. The time may not be far distant when some adviser of the Czar may have to say to the autocrat of all the Russias, as was said to a French King, "This is not a revolt; it is a revolution."

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The Austrian Cabinet Crisis

The resignation of Dr. von Koerber, Austrian Prime Minister, after a four years' tenure of office, is not such a disheartening sign of internal strife as might at first seem evident. The fact that the late Premier has been able, despite Czech obstructionism and "knifing" from other nationalizing elements, to hold his position as long as he has, indicates what a stronger man might have done in his place. Whether the new Prime Minister, Baron Gautch von Frankenthurn, is such a man is another question. While Dr. von Koerber's fall was proximately due to the Government's defeat in its application for a loan, it was, we fancy, ultimately due to the Innsbruck affair, when he insisted upon adding an Italian Faculty of Law to a German university in a very Teutonic stronghold. He should have gone to the Italian southern slope of the Tyrol instead of the German northern slope; and, at Rovereto, have accommodated the Italian subjects of Francis Joseph by instituting a small Italian university of their own. The new Premier is well accustomed to public service, having been Minister of Public Instruction in the Taaffe and Badeni Cabinets, and also Premier and Minister of the Interior eight years ago. Turning to Hungary, we have to chronicle the dissolution, last week, of the Diet of Parliament by the Emperor-King, who was the center of an imposing ceremony. The deputies were in gala dress, many of them wearing the gorgeous Magyar costumes, trimmed with costly furs and rich jewels. With his accustomed tact, the venerable Francis Joseph in his address abstained from any criticism of the recent Parliamentary obstruction;

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he said, instead, that the working capability of the late Diet could not be re-established, and therefore it was his constitutional duty to afford the nation an opportunity for declaring its attitude.

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Pope and King

The appearance of a number of Roman Catholic Aldermen at the New Year's reception of the King of Italy is regarded as significant of a new policy on the part of the Vatican, and confirms the reports made from time to time by the correspondent of the New York "Sun." This correspondent, who seems to be exceptionally well informed, declares that the Vatican has adopted a policy of cordial and close relationship with the Quirinal, the instruction to participate in the recent legislative and administrative elections having emanated directly from the Papal Secretary of State. This correspondent also affirms that the Vatican is opposed to the formation of a Clerical Parliamentary party, but that it will support men who stand for a party of order. Many recent incidents confirming this statement have been reported from time to time in the columns of The Outlook; and the pressure, both on the Quirinal and the Vatican, from the rapidly growing numbers of the Socialists has been pointed out. Thirty-four years ago, Victor Emmanuel, seeking to establish cordial relations with the Church after the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, offered the Pope personal independence, treatment as a sovereign within the precincts of the Vatican, and an annual grant of more than $600,000 as a kind of indemnity for the loss of temporal authority. These offers were not accepted, and not a dollar of the money has ever been received. At the same time Pius IX. laid upon all Catholics in Italy the injunction of *non expedit*, a prohibition from any participation in Parliamentary elections, in order to avoid the appearance of condoning what the Papacy has held to be a usurpation. This policy in all its details was rigidly adhered to by Leo XIII., and as a result the advanced Radicals and Socialists have come practically to control the Italian Parliament. This growth of Socialistic strength has apparently brought both the Government and the Papacy to recognize the necessity of getting together in the interests of what both regard as stability and order; and the Papacy is not likely to repeat in Italy the mistaken policy which it pursued in France, where it has given its enemies the opportunity which they sought to strike a final and decisive blow at the connection between the Church and the State. If the correspondent of the "Sun" is correct, the Papacy has taken wise action in withdrawing its injunction to refrain from taking part in Parliamentary elections, in its decision to discourage any attempt to form a clerical party as such in Parliament, and in its recommendation to Catholic voters to support Government nominees or non-militant clericals.

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An English Evangelist in America

Our readers may recall the fact that the National Council of Congregationalists, at their recent session in October, appointed a special committee on evangelism, of which Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, is chairman. At the request of this committee, Dr. W. J. Dawson, of England, is coming to this country for a four months' tour among the churches, and for that purpose has resigned his pastorate in London. Dr. Dawson's ability as an evangelist has been tested by his work in England, and his adaptation to American audiences has had something of a test in the week of continuous meetings held in Plymouth Church November 13–19. While his sermons were not polemical nor in any proper sense theological, they were pervaded by the spirit of the newer thinking. Not an orator, at least wholly without the ordinary devices of oratory, nor a great scholar, at least without the minutiæ of exegetical scholarship, he nevertheless holds deservedly a place in the first rank of preachers and expositors. He has a combination of literary culture, quick poetic imagination, and common sense, animated by a very definite purpose to move upon the wills of men. We hope that Dr. Dawson will receive a warm welcome from the churches, but we

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also hope that no church will let its practical evangelistic work wait either for the coming of Dr. Dawson or any other messenger from without its own communion.

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The Scotch Church Controversy

The first step toward a decisive settlement of this bitter quarrel, and the undoing of the evils wrought by it, has been taken. A Royal Commission, appointed to take evidence preparatory to a bill to be brought before Parliament, was to begin its sessions January 5. This proceeding provides (1) that the decision of the House of Lords is to be respected; (2) that the division of property and funds between the litigant Churches is to depend on their ability to administer the same; (3) that all litigation is to be suspended pending the report of the Commission; (4) that the legislation needed to ratify the recommendations of the Commission is to be expedited. It needs to be. Meanwhile the United Free Church has been despoiled of all its general property by the "Wee Kirk," whose incapacity to administer the same is ludicrously apparent. For the three colleges thus taken over, the "Wee Kirk" is reported to have but eight students at Glasgow, none at Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The emergency fund raised by the United Free Church now amounts to about half a million dollars.

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Automatic Couplers

Some time ago a head brakeman on a through passenger train between San Francisco and Ogden sued to recover damages for injuries received while coupling a locomotive to a dining-car which was standing on a side track. Both the Circuit Court for the District of Utah and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit decided against him. The Supreme Court of the United States has now reversed those decisions. It has put itself on record to the effect (1) that the couplers on railway cars must be of such a character that they will couple automatically and so save employees from going between the cars; (2) that a car, though empty and on a side track, may be engaged in inter-State commerce; and (3) that for the purposes of the safety-appliance law, locomotives are cars and are required to be equipped with automatic couplers. Chief Justice Fuller, who read the Court's opinion, said that the purpose of the safety-appliance law was to require that the cars should be equipped to couple automatically by impact and to be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars. It is true that the locomotive in question was equipped with an automatic coupler, as was also the dining-car. Unfortunately, however, these two couplers were of different type and would not couple automatically. The Court held that this did not comply with the requirements of the law, the object of which was to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees by rendering it unnecessary for a man operating the couplers to go between the ends of the cars. Such an object would of course be defeated if the different kinds of couplers would not automatically couple with each other. Railway companies will now be compelled to adopt devices that will act so uniformly as to eliminate the danger in question.

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Hon. William Claflin

Life moves rapidly in America, and we have short memories. If the death of the Hon. William Claflin had occurred twenty-five years ago, it would have been regarded by the American press as a notable event. Outside of Massachusetts it now receives in the press but the briefest mention. Born in Massachusetts in 1818, entering upon active business in 1837, migrating to St. Louis in 1841 and there maintaining his Free Soil principles under adverse circumstances and at great personal peril, returning to his native State to represent it first in the Legislature, then as its Governor, then as one of its Representatives to Congress, a member of several successive Republican National Conventions, among them the one which nominated Lincoln, whose friend and supporter he was, an active participant in a great variety of charitable and literary organizations, Mr. Claflin's public and private life represents a type of Ameri-

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canism on which the Nation's prosperity depends, of which it has a right to be proud, and from which it too often allows its thoughts to be diverted by the glare and the noise furnished by Americans of a very different type. Among Massachusetts Governors his name stands easily in the front rank.

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Railway Rate Regulation

The Outlook heartily indorses the fundamental position respecting railway rate regulation taken by Mr. Paul Morton in his article printed on another page of this issue. Mr. Morton is a railway expert; our indorsement is of value only as it represents non-expert opinion.

There are two methods of dealing with the railroad problem. One is to prevent combination between parallel lines of railroad, and trust to competition to prevent unfair dealing. The other is to permit if not encourage combinations, and simultaneously bring the railroads under Government supervision. The first method trusts to the rivalry of self-seeking interests to protect the public; the other trusts to a Government organization with power which represents the public. Congress does not appear to be clear in its mind which of these plans is the best. It therefore attempts to combine them; and, by attempting to satisfy the advocates of both plans, satisfies the advocates of neither. It has hitherto prohibited pooling; that is, it has forbidden competing railroads to agree together on a price to be charged for freight, and then divide the freight among themselves in some proportion to be agreed upon; and it has created an Inter-State Commerce Commission to watch the railroads, but has given it no power to control the railroads.

We have no doubt that the remedy for favoritism in the administration of the public highways is not prohibition of competition, but Government control. The former is a failure because the first effect of prohibiting combination is not to prevent it, but only to make it secret and therefore more injurious; and the second effect is not to cure the evil from which shippers suffer, but to aggravate it. For that evil is not exorbitant rates, but uneven and unequal rates. What the shipper and the public in general want is not primarily low rates, but regular and equal rates. So long as there is competition between rival roads, so long one road will offer special advantages to large shippers in order to get their business and other roads will be compelled to follow suit. There is a fixed price for the carriage of a letter from New York to Chicago. No man can get his letter carried for less because he is on special terms with the postmaster. What the country wants is a freight rate as uniform as a postage rate. The railroad may charge less for 1,000 pounds than one hundred times what it charges for 10 pounds; but not less to A for carrying 1,000 pounds than it charges to B. Competition has no effect to secure any such uniformity of rate. On the contrary, its effect is to produce inequality of rates. If the law makes it necessary to underbid a rival in order to get business, the rival will be underbid, and the highways of the Nation will be run in the interest of favored shippers.

Congress should abolish the prohibition against pooling, for the prohibition does no good and does much harm. But Congress should at the same time bring the combination under Government control. Otherwise the shipper must accept whatever rate the railroad chooses to offer. Without such control, before the public can use the highway which the public have really created, the public must pay whatever tolls the managers of the road think is fair, if they are just men, or can extort, if they are unscrupulous men. The Western farmer must pay the rate, whatever it may be, or leave his corn and wheat to rot upon the ground. The only possible way of meeting this essential injustice is to meet the railroad combination with a combination of the people. Power to fix the rates must be lodged somewhere. There is less likelihood of injustice if it is lodged in an impartial tribunal representing all the people than if it is lodged in a board of railroad directors who represent only the railroads. Whether this body should be

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the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as is proposed by the Quarles-Cooper Bill, or a special tribunal created for the purpose, as is proposed by Mr. Morton, may very well be matter for further consideration, both in and out of Congress. What is essential is that Congress should invest some body with judicial power to hear complaints, decide authoritatively whether they are well founded or not, and render decisions which shall become as much a part of the law of the land as the decisions of other legal tribunals, and to which therefore both the railroads and the shippers must submit.

Mr. Morton's article is especially significant because it affords a demonstration that fair-minded railroad men and fair-minded shippers are of one mind on this subject. Their interests are not antagonistic. In fact, representatives of both classes urged upon the President the necessity for reform, and agreed on the essential principles of that reform, and the President incorporated their counsels in his recent Message. The opposition to this measure does not come from the railroads, though opposition comes from certain railroad managers who believe that the public highways are their private property and are to be managed exclusively in the interests of private owners. Opposition certainly does not come from the shippers, though it comes from some shippers who, by reason of railroad favoritism, have been able to crowd their rivals out of business and secure a monopoly of their trade by obtaining a monopoly of the transportation of the articles of their trade. And this opposition is reinforced by that very considerable class of perfectly fair-minded and honest men who always dread experiments, not seeing whither they will lead. These disinterested opponents can be persuaded; the interested opponents must be simply voted down. And if they are to be voted down in Congress, it is necessary to create outside of Congress a strong and intelligent public sentiment in support of the doctrine so ably presented by Secretary Morton—that the public highways must be controlled by the public; a sentiment so strong that it cannot be successfully resisted by the monopolists, whether shippers or railroad men.

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Postal Fraud Laws

The Assistant Attorney of the Post-Office Department gives to our readers on another page a very interesting account of some of the fraudulent schemes which the Post-Office Department has unearthed and to which it has put an end. This it has done under a Federal law which authorizes the Postmaster-General, upon satisfactory evidence that the mails are being used by a lottery or by any fraudulent scheme, to issue a fraud order instructing the postmasters to return to the senders or send to the Dead Letter Office all mail addressed to the managers of the lottery or the fraudulent scheme, and to refuse payment to them of all money-orders. Were it not for this law, any clever, unprincipled person could enrich himself in a few months, using the post-office for that purpose. Deprived of this law, the people of the country, especially of the poorer classes, would be swindled of millions of dollars every year.

Until the middle of the last century lotteries were operated in England and America by governments, churches, and benevolent societies as a source of revenue. Parliament and Congress authorized their conduct; States, cities, and towns raised thousands of dollars by this method. Money for the improvement of the streets of Washington was once secured by means of a lottery authorized by Congress. In striking contrast with the plethora of money seeking investment in United States Government securities to-day is the effort of the Colonial Congress of 1779 to secure a loan of $800,000 by offering, in addition to four per cent. interest, $276,000 to be distributed by lot among subscribers. Sanctioned thus by State and Church, the lottery thrived. Society asserted it to be legal and moral. Chancellor Kent said it was "a fair way to reach the pockets of misers and persons disposed to dissipate their funds."

This attitude still continues in many European countries. But in America opinion regarding lotteries has under-

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gone a great reversion. The people have not been content with passing laws against fraudulent lotteries, but have incorporated provisions in their State Constitutions prohibiting all lotteries. Louisiana, in 1893, was the last to prohibit them.

The desire for protection against *fraudulent* lotteries, and not a feeling that lotteries honestly conducted are pernicious and immoral, gave rise to the Federal laws of 1872, the first of importance upon this subject. The Postmaster-General was authorized to issue "fraud orders" against *fraudulent* lotteries only. Not until 1890 was this limitation removed and the word "fraudulent" dropped from the law. Until 1895 the order was confined to registered mail, but at that time it was made applicable to *all* mail.

This postal law is the most potent agency for the suppression of lotteries in the United States. To-day little trouble is encountered in its speedy enforcement. The vigilance of postmasters and other officials reduces the matter relating to lotteries passing through the mails to a minimum. All newspapers containing lottery advertisements or notices are excluded from the mail. All matter concerning pool-selling is also barred from the mails, the Department following the decisions of the State courts, notably those of New York and New Jersey, in holding pools upon horse-racing to be lotteries. American genius is constantly devising new schemes containing elements of chance appealing to human avarice in the hope that the officials or the courts will hold them not to be in violation of law. The most successful evasion of the law thus far has been by means of guessing contests. In these, prizes aggregating $75,000 and upwards in one contest have been offered to persons making "the nearest correct estimates" of the number of votes cast in an election, the number of paid admissions to the World's Fair, etc. Until quite recently, the law received a strict construction, and these contests were held not to be lotteries, because, as alleged, the estimates were determined by judgment based upon research, and not merely by chance. This decision has lately been reversed, and upon grounds which appear to us to be incontrovertibly correct. Thus, the man best qualified to estimate the result of the Census of 1900, the Director of the Census, predicted that it would be about 72,500,000. It was 75,994,575. It cannot be successfully denied that a person comparatively ignorant of conditions might have guessed nearer the actual figure than the estimate of the Director of the Census, and that his doing so would have been a mere matter of chance. Under the present rule of the Court, the Post-Office authorities will scrutinize each of these guessing contests on its own merits, and where the lottery element is evident will stamp the scheme as fraudulent and deny it mailing privileges.

The constitutionality of these statutes has been denied upon the three grounds: First, that they provide no judicial hearing upon the question as to whether the operating scheme is fraudulent; secondly, because they authorize the seizing of all letters without discriminating between those which may contain and those which may not contain prohibited matter; and, thirdly, because they empower the Postmaster-General to confiscate the money of the addressee, or the representative of money, which has become his property by the depositing of the letter in the mails.

The Supreme Court has recently considered these three objections, affirmed their insufficiency, and affirmed also the constitutionality of the law, upon the broad ground that the Federal Government, in undertaking the carriage of the mails, has an unqualified right to determine what it will carry and upon what conditions. The Court said:

> We find no difficulty in sustaining the constitutionality of these sections. The postal service is by no means an indispensable adjunct to a civil government, and for hundreds, if not for thousands, of years the transmission of private letters was either intrusted to the hands of friends or to private enterprise. . . . It was not until 1845, when the postage was reduced to five and ten cents, according to the distance, and a stamp or stamps introduced, that it [the postal service] assumed anything of the importance it now possesses. . . . The legislative body in thus establishing a postal

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service may annex such conditions to it as it chooses. In establishing such system Congress may restrict its use to letters, and deny it to periodicals; it may include periodicals and exclude books; it may admit books to the mails and refuse to admit merchandise."

The apprehension at one time entertained by conservatives lest legitimate business enterprises might suffer from an arbitrary enforcement of this law has not proved well grounded. A conservative spirit has characterized the administration of the law in the past. There has been no abuse of the authority the law conferred upon the Government, and no illustrations of the exercise of that authority except in cases of palpable fraud. And it is impossible to estimate the amount of money that has been saved to the innocent and unwary by the enforcement of this beneficent statute.

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Two Public Benefactors

The spiritual dignity and value of a man's life lie in the preponderance of the element of unselfish service in his vocation. This service may be rendered either in the practice of a vocation or in the use to which the rewards of a vocation are put. Teachers of all kinds, for instance, artists, statesmen, directly serve the common welfare by their daily work; many men dealing with practical affairs serve the same end by the use to which they put the returns of their daily work. Last week this country suffered a permanent loss by death of two men who conspicuously represented these two kinds of service, and whose lives were full of the dignity which such service brings.

Theodore Thomas, dying at his home in Chicago in his seventy-first year, has left behind him an unbroken record of artistic achievement. From the beginning to the end of that career there was never a moment of faltering in loyalty to the highest standards of the musical art; in steadiness and consistency of purpose that career was unbroken. Born in a little town in Germany, brought to this country when a child, he played his first solo in public at the age of twelve, in the old Astor Place Opera-House, New York City; and he began his career as a musician by playing in concert and opera orchestras during the American tours of the early singers of European reputation who came to this country. Until 1861 he was a member of different German and Italian opera troupes, and served as concert-master. In 1855 he began, in connection with other musicians, a series of chamber-concerts, which continued for a period of fourteen years. In 1862 the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn appointed him conductor, a position which he held for nearly thirty years. From 1864 to 1869 he conducted his own symphony concerts, resuming them in 1872, and securing, as a result, both by his programmes and by his genius as a conductor, a National reputation. In 1872 he went to Cincinnati with his orchestra, and his presence in that city encouraged its music-lovers, who have always been many, to arrange a meeting of the choral societies of the West; and this proved to be the beginning of the musical festivals which have made that city one of the centers of musical interest in the country, and have resulted in the building of Springer Hall and the College of Music. In 1878 Mr. Thomas became Director of the latter institution, coming to New York monthly to conduct the Philharmonic concerts, of which he remained conductor until 1891, when he was called to Chicago and organized the Chicago Symphony concerts, of which he was conductor at the time of his death. To his work in connection with these concerts he added concerts for young people, symphony concerts, popular concerts, he gave for a time a series of delightful high-class concerts in a garden in New York City, and more than any other man he educated the public of New York to an appreciation and love of the best music. He made no concessions to popular taste; but he was so thoroughly the master of the art of conducting, so profoundly imbued with the musical spirit, so firm in his faith in the power of the highest music to appeal to and satisfy even those who were musically uneducated, that he built up rapidly a devoted constituency, and accustomed them to the best interpretation of the best music.

It is to Theodore Thomas more than

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to any other man that the intelligent appreciation and understanding of music which characterize New York are due. His taste was wonderfully catholic. He held to the old with tenacity, but he welcomed the new with hospitality. No man loved Beethoven more, no man interpreted Bach with the orchestra with greater sympathy; but, on the other hand, no man so persistently and finally so victoriously interpreted and popularized the music of Wagner. The large number of men and women in New York who went to school to Mr. Thomas and gained their insight into music from his baton have not forgotten the quiet, persistent enthusiasm with which in those days he made Wagner's music familiar in New York City.

This catholicity Mr. Thomas retained to the last day of his life, together with unworn enthusiasm and freshness of feeling; his latest programmes included the oldest and the newest music. What he did in New York in the earlier part of his career he repeated in Chicago in the later years; and to him more than to any other single man, as a result of his earlier work in Cincinnati and his latest work in Chicago, is due the widespread and growing enthusiasm for music in the Central West. When he went to Chicago, eleven years ago, his reputation had secured over six thousand names on the subscription list of the Chicago Symphony Organization and subscriptions amounting to $450,000, a fund of $750,000 having been fixed as the amount necessary to put the orchestra on a permanent basis. The Auditorium was crowded at all his twenty-four evening and twenty-four afternoon concerts. Not only was this money raised, but the noble Orchestra Hall was built and dedicated last month, and Mr. Thomas had the satisfaction of conducting four concerts in this new home before his death. He lived to face a great and tumultuous audience three weeks ago at the dedication of Orchestra Hall in Chicago, but he did not live to receive what would have been an equally cordial welcome and personal recognition from a great audience in Carnegie Hall on his return to conduct a concert during the coming season. No man is perfect either in his character or in his art; but it must be said of Theodore Thomas that from the beginning to the end he never faltered in his devotion to the highest ends of his art, and that his devotion became the opportunity for a great service; for he made the art of music understood and loved by tens of thousands who had no technical training.

Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., who died at his summer home on Long Island last week after a long and painful illness, was an exceptionally fine type of the educated man in business. He combined in an unusual way the best qualities of what is called the self-made man and of the man who has had good educational opportunities. Receiving a thorough training at the Roxbury Latin School, in Harvard College, and in the Harvard Law School, he entered business life at the lowest level, going directly from the Law School into the service of the Union Pacific Railroad as a clerk. His fortune was in his own hands from the start, and his rapid rise was due to his exceptionally high character, his force, and his intelligence. Before the year was out he had become the General Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific at Omaha. A year later he was made Division Freight Agent of the same road at Butte, Montana, and not many months subsequent he was advanced to the presidency of the Montana Union Railroad. In 1890 he was elected Assistant Vice-President of the Union Pacific; from June, 1891, to July, 1894, he was General Manager of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad of Michigan. Then, removing to Washington, he accepted the Third Vice-Presidency of the Southern Railroad, being advanced to the office of Second Vice-President two years later. In the same year, by the death of Mr. Austin Corbin, the presidency of the Long Island Railroad became vacant, and the position was offered to Mr. Baldwin by a group of financiers. He handled the affairs of that road with characteristic discretion, foresight, and boldness; and the story of his success is perhaps best told by the statement that on his deathbed, in his forty-first year, he was presi-

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dent or director of not less than twenty-six corporations of more or less importance.

Mr. Baldwin's avocations filled as great a place in the activities of his life as his vocation, and in his affections a far greater place. His affiliations with university affairs were indicated by his membership in the University and Harvard Clubs and in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. The supreme interest of his life of late years might be defined as a passion for civic welfare. His heart was in every real reform movement. A capitalist, the associate of many of the large capitalists of the country, connected with some of its leading financial enterprises, his sympathies with workingmen were so strong that in heart he belonged to them rather than to the class with whom his life was cast. As Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, chosen by the Chamber of Commerce of New York City in 1900 to conduct a war against vice, his tact and judgment were of great service; and there was no movement looking to the better management, politically and socially, of the affairs of the metropolis that did not secure his interest. Of late years, however, he had been most conspicuously occupied with educational matters, and his services to Tuskegee and Hampton and other schools in the South, his knowledge of Southern conditions, and his profound sympathy with the South in its struggles, were well interpreted by a public man of distinction who, on hearing of Mr. Baldwin's illness, said: "He is of more importance in the solution of the race problem in the United States than any other man." As President of the General Educational Board of the South he shared with Mr. Ogden the large responsibilities and honors of an educational work second in importance to none in the United States. There are many generous spirits among men of affairs in America who are using great financial positions for altruistic ends; but there has never been in the history of the country a finer citizen in business, nor one who more strikingly united idealism of aim with practical sagacity and method than Mr. Baldwin. Dying at the early age of forty-one, he has left, not only an enviable reputation, but the memory of a spirit and a career which will be an inspiration to every one who knew him.

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The Spectator

It was about the middle of December. The Spectator's hostess was busy with Christmas preparation. Now, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Christmas preparation means preparation really for Christmas. Not merely for the giving of presents, not merely for a family gathering, not merely for the reception of a good old saint, the best of saints, the patron of children. Among good Moravians it means preparation to celebrate the Nativity. Of course Santa Claus is welcome—Santa Claus, that "Other Wise Man" who was wise enough not to turn back to the East, to oblivion, but to continue westward bringing gifts to little children through the ages. Of course, too, there are Christmas trees. After all, however, these are but subsidiary, in the Moravian household, to the Christmas story itself. The Spectator's hostess, therefore, was occupied in getting ready for the Christmas story when on this day she went to the telephone and called up the plumber. As soon as she heard his answering "Hello!" she gave this order: "Please send some one up at once to solder the pond." A pause. Then in a voice of astonishment came the simple ejaculation, "What!"

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If that plumber had been a man of imagination, he need not have gratified this vivacious little woman's sense of humor. He ought to have understood what was going on in that household that time of year. The nursery had become a place of mystery. The door was shut. Across one end of the room had been erected a low platform, and on this had appeared a wonderful miniature landscape. The wall had disappeared behind a background of little evergreen trees. The ground was green with moss from which paper rocks fiercely jutted. In the foreground, on a dreary waste of sand, a company of leaden soldiers valiantly paraded. To the right

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towered a noble castle, at the very least a foot and a half high. To the left stretched a quiet pond in which a fountain, mysteriously controlled from the bath-room, spouted, fishes swam, and boats of various patterns plied. Under the branch of a tree an angel, poised on his wings, addressed some shepherds with their sheep. And situated at the point around which the whole scene was grouped stood a humble thatched log house. There, in the open doorway, surrounded by the cattle and protected by the husband, sat the Mother with the Child on her knee.

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In Pennsylvania many words have been Anglicized which will never become generally current; but there is one word which could be admitted to every American's vocabulary without the Spectator's veto, if what it represents might only become the possession of all American homes. That word is "putz"—the name of this Christmas decoration. These putzes (note that the Spectator does not say *Pütze*) vary with the taste, the ingenuity, the resources, and the traditions of the different families. One, as that of the Spectator's hostess, has a cattle-shed made by the grandfather; another lacks the rocks of specially prepared paper, but has instead real tree-stumps preserved in the cellar from year to year; another has a many-pointed star which, by an ingenious application of dry batteries and clockwork, is made to glimmer and twinkle realistically. Profiting by a well-established though obsolescent custom, the Spectator after Christmas joined a party which went from door to door with the request, "May we please see your putz?" At each door there was the hospitable welcome and the expression of pleasure at the appreciation which the neighborly visit evinced; at each home, too, there was some new feature, ingenious or artistic, that added flavor to the individuality of the putz. Indeed, the possible variety is endless, from the simple group arranged beneath a Christmas tree to the elaborate design which the Spectator heard of as having existed in some former year, in which the entire hall was involved, and the stairway was transformed into a great cascade. Even the anachronism of a trolley-car or a mechanical railway winding about in two or three of the putzes had a charm of its own.

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The final convincing appeal of this Christmas custom lies, after all, not in the opportunity it affords for the exercise of ingenuity and artistic taste, not in the family traditions which surround the little figures that are handed down from generation to generation, not even in the neighborly feelings which the exchange of visits fosters, but in the idea which makes such charming anachronism possible. It is the association of the children's interests with the story of the manger, the star, and the shepherds. All day long, and day after day, the children of the household play beside the cattle-shed. The story is their story; the Child is their Playmate.

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With the Moravians the Nativity is supremely the children's festival. It is on Christmas Eve that the little children and the boys and girls have their love-feasts. It is then they gather in the church and have their little repast, and, with small beeswax candles in their hands, sing their Christmas chorales. It is thus that the Moravian Church gathers its congregation together and reminds them, "Except ye become as little children."

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It is just because the Moravians really celebrate Christmas that the old Moravian Church at Bethlehem was the most natural possible place for a Christmas Festival of Bach music. To call that festival a series of services would be about as misleading as to call it a series of concerts, but it would be no more so. It was strictly a festival, a celebration. Yet though this Bach festival, like those which have preceded it, owed its existence to conditions which were created by Moravian traditions, it was by no means exclusively Moravian. The other celebrations—the putz and the love-feasts—had been church celebrations; this festival was a community celebra-

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tion. The Bach Choir, which is a permanent chorus of some six score voices, has among its members people of various denominations. Hecktown and Shimersville join with Nazareth and Bethlehem in producing this fine musical institution. There are members who travel fifteen or twenty miles every day there is a rehearsal. The old Moravian Church has become the center of a community that has a genuine enthusiasm for this old but living Protestant church music.

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These recurrent festivals are the creation of Mr. J. Fred Wolle. The flame of musical devotion that burns so brightly in the region round about Bethlehem has been caught from him. The excellence with which the Bach choir sings this intricate music is due to his patience as conductor. The victory which Bach has won in this Pennsylvania town is due to his artistic faith. Yet the one name which cannot be found either on the official circulars or the official programme is that of Mr. Wolle. In this one respect Mr. Wolle has failed: he has not been able to hide his light under a bushel. He has tried to, but the only effect has been that the whole bushel glows.

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And in this, too, the Bach Choir has caught his spirit. One evening, after most of the people had left the church, the Spectator noticed that the chorus was reassembling evidently for a rehearsal. So he sat down unobtrusively and let the billows of sound roll over him. It was the great motet for double chorus, "Sing ye to the Lord." The next day the Spectator met a bass of the chorus and told him of this unexpected immersion. The eyes of this quiet, matter-of-fact man fairly shone as he told of the delight with which the whole choir saw Mr. Wolle's gesture to remain for this last rehearsal, and added, "The choir doesn't care whether nobody comes."

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Speaking of that motet, the Spectator remarked to a tenor that it ought to be included in the celestial repertory. The tenor, a usually cheerful man, suddenly became despondent. He told of the difficulty of counting eleven bars of rests, of humming B flat while seven other parts circled about, and of their suddenly attacking that B flat while the sopranos were doing their best to insist on everybody's singing C. He shook his head. "Besides," he added in despair, "I don't think there will be any tenors in heaven." In the Spectator's opinion there would be ample justification for extending special mercy to tenors if thereby this motet could be included among the songs of praise in the New Jerusalem. The members of the Bach Choir have a peculiar idiom. Of course they sing nothing but Bach's music; nevertheless, a not infrequent question at a rehearsal has been, "Are we going to sing Bach to-night?" In their vocabulary "Bach" means the mass in B Minor. Now the Spectator believes that this word ought to be expanded to include "*the* motet." This, he feels, belongs with the very Bach of Bach.

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Some day all the musical people of America will learn to prize this Bach Choir as many of them do already. Then there will come the suggestion of an endowment fund to meet the expenses, which now are a burden and a limitation on the technical excellence of soloists and orchestra. It is costly to hold rehearsals, especially with orchestra players and professional singers. In the meantime the Spectator hopes that a fund will be raised to erect a fireproof building for the old Moravian archives which are now shelved in the church. Possibly the old Bell House, solidly built of stone and brick, could be adapted to this use without serious modification. The Spectator's wife will be uneasy until those archives are safe. The Spectator has, therefore, reasons which affect the peace of his own home for urging at least this one reform.

Through a regrettable error, the excellent portrait of General Nogi which was published in The Outlook of January 7 was not credited to the photographers who made it. It was from a stereograph made by James Ricalton at General Nogi's headquarters before Port Arthur, on September 13, for Underwood & Underwood, New York, and copyright, 1904, by this well-known firm.

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THE MASTER OF MUSIC

IN MEMORIAM
THEODORE THOMAS
1905

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Power of architect, power of painter, and sculptor, and bard,
Living forever in temple, and picture, and statue, and song,
Look how the world with the lights that ye lit is engirdled and starred:
Brief was the flame of your life, but the lamps of your art burn long.

Where is the master of music, and how has he vanished away?
Where are the works that he wrought in the air as a palace of dreams?
Gone—all gone—like the light on the clouds at the close of the day!
Darkness enfolds him, and silence descends on the fields and the streams.

Once, at the wave of his wand, all the billows of musical sound
Followed his will, as the sea was ruled by the prophet of old:
Now that his hand is relaxed, and the rod has dropped to the ground,
Lo, how still are the shores where the mystical harmonies rolled!

Nay, but not still are the hearts that were filled with that marvelous sea;
Purer and deeper forever the tides of their being shall roll,
Sounding with echoes of joy, and of thanks, O Master, to thee,—
Music immortal endures in the depths of the human soul.

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RAILWAY RATE REGULATION

BY PAUL MORTON

Secretary of the Navy, and ex-Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway

THE views which are expressed in this article are my own. I have entertained them a long time, and have frequently voiced them. In no sense must they be considered as the views of the Administration, and in no way should it be interpreted that they are to be pressed upon members of Congress. They are offered as pertinent to a very important subject now being discussed, and are based entirely on my own somewhat extensive experience in the transportation business of the country.

To start with, every good citizen should be in favor of the extermination of rebates and special privileges of all descriptions which discriminate in favor of one shipper and against another. Fundamentally, this proposed reform is right.

There are very few complaints of railway rates *per se* in the United States. Rates generally are reasonable. Over ninety per cent. of the complaints made are of the relation of rates as between markets. Occasionally there have been complaints as to the relation of rates between commodities, but it is very rare that a complaint is made that any given rate is unreasonably high or extortionate. There are, in my opinion, as many rates in existence in this country which may be fairly considered too low, as there are rates which a court would decide to be too high. Rates that are unreasonably low may be just as disastrous to communities as rates which may be too high.

Railway rates are, without doubt, lower by much more than one-third in this country than anywhere else in the world. This, coupled with the facts that railway employees in this country approximate fifty per cent. more in wages and that all materials and supplies used by the railways are purchased in a high market, speaks volumes as to the triumphs in transportation by land achieved here. The more one studies the composite parts of the costs of our transportation, and then contrasts our railway rates with those charged in other countries, and further compares our wages and material costs with the prices paid abroad, the more he will wonder how the American roads can afford to make the low rates now charged.

Personally, I am in favor of the proper regulation of our railways by the Federal Government. With that regulation should come proper protection. It is only fair that regulation and protection should go together. If the public is to be protected against a railway charge that is unreasonably high, the railways (which are generally owned by the public) should be protected against a rate which is unreasonably low.

Five years ago, before the Industrial Commission, I stated:

> The results of consolidation of small railways into large systems have been to lower the charges of transportation, improve the service rendered, and advance the wages of the men employed.
>
> Unless legalized pooling is authorized by Congress, the railways of the country are more than likely to pass into the hands of a few owners, and then, without being legalized, a pool of earnings will be accomplished.
>
> I believe the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or some similar body, has come to stay. I am in favor of its having proper authority, and am willing, under legalized pooling, that it should be empowered to pass, subject to review, upon the reasonableness of rates.

The only change in my views since that time is a more decided conviction that Federal supervision is necessary, and I believe that one of three things is sure to take place in the conduct of our railway systems:

First—Legalization of pools—the right of the railways to make enforceable contracts between themselves as to a division of earnings, so that they can resist the temptations of big shippers

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and be insured a fair share of the business moving at stable rates which shall apply alike to all patrons. This will not cure all the evils, but will go a long way in bringing about a better condition of affairs. This would protect the small shipper and the small town.

Second—The further unification of ownership, thereby delivering in time the entire railway ownership of the country into the hands of a few individuals or one syndicate. This condition has already been hurried and helped along by the absence of pooling, and while I am one of those who believe it would not be a calamity if all the railways of the United States could be owned by one syndicate provided they could be managed purely and simply as a railway proposition, I have grave doubts that this is practicable, and fear that so much concentrated power would be misused—which might result in:

Third—Government ownership, the worst of the three "evils," if such they may be called. Government ownership of our railways would be the beginning of industrial and political chaos. No party in power could have such a strong political machine without in time becoming so intolerant and tyrannical as to breed ultimate revolution.

I stand firmly for the proposition that, with a foundation carefully constructed so that rates *must* be reasonable, there is nothing to apprehend from pooling. The only objection there is to a combination of any kind is when the combination results in excessive prices or inferior quality. With Federal supervision as to whether rates are reasonable, and with a desire on the part of the transportation companies to do their share of the business in order to maintain their percentage of the traffic in various pools, neither extortion on the one hand nor inferior service on the other need be feared.

In fact, I shrink more from the second and third propositions than I do from the first. I can conceive of one syndicate owning all the railways in the United States and of the people resenting it, and showing their resentment in so many ways that the syndicate might regard the Government as its only salvation as a purchaser of the syndicate holdings. After an amalgamation of our railways into one company or one ownership, I can see a possible great popular agitation and demand for the Government ownership and conduct of all the railways of the country, with the aforesaid syndicate as the chief promoter of said agitation. This may be in the dim, distant future after we shall have all gone, but it would not be any stranger than other matters of industrial history have been.

As to pending legislation, I would continue the present Inter-State Commerce Commission in substantially its present form. Let it go on making investigations and findings. If it finds a rate is unreasonable (either too high or too low, everything else being considered), let it order such rates as it deems reasonable, and if the railways do not make them effective in thirty days, then let the entire matter be referred to a Central Court of Transportation of, say, three or five members, to be created especially to consider and expedite all questions of inter-State commerce so far as the transportation of the country is concerned, it being understood that this Central Court shall have power to adjudicate in all such cases except those involving Constitutional questions; and the findings of this Court in inter-State matters to be final.

I would urge severe punishments for railways or steamboat lines engaged in inter-State commerce which by any device paid rebates, commissions, or in any way afforded preferential rates, and the punishment should be just as severe to shippers or commission agents seeking or receiving them. I would permit the railways to divide their earnings or tonnage among themselves, filing all such agreements with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for its information, and I would make these contracts enforceable as between the railways. I would do this as an insurance to the small shippers securing the lowest rate and as a protection to the transportation lines against the vast tonnage and consequent temptation offered by the big shippers which so frequently have been used to secure inside rates. If these

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contracts were illegal or against public policy or unreasonably in restraint of trade, then let them be reviewed by the same Court of Commerce, and subject only to Federal supervision, thereby relieving the States of this prerogative and establishing one central regulation, the Federal power. Frequently I have seen the State Commissioners take action which nullified the orders of the Inter-State Commission. It is the well-known policy of certain States, through their Railway Commissioners, to make the rates within the borders of their own States so that the residents of those States may have a preference.

I would make it impossible for others than those directly interested as shippers or commercial bodies to bring suits for action under the Inter-State Commerce Act.

I would favor an agitation and shaping of a public opinion that would not tolerate such a thing as a preferential rate, and would make it equally disagreeable to grant or receive it. The President's Message on this subject meets the views of all good citizens whether engaged in railroading or shipping.

There are well-informed men who say that it would be beneficial to reimpose the punishment by imprisonment of any shipper found taking a rebate, letting the law stand as it now is, making the punishment for the carrier a fine only. This does not seem to be exactly fair to me, but a railway company seldom gives a rebate where it is not solicited, and if the pressure on it were relieved few rebates would be granted. The traffic officer of a railway company is only its agent, and he does not profit in any degree by the rebate or preferential rate bestowed. The chief beneficiary is the shipper who receives it, and if the punishment to him could be in proportion to the benefits derived from the transaction, it would undoubtedly stop the transaction altogether.

The Inter-State Commerce Law as it now stands, when considered in connection with the Sherman Act, is absurdly contradictory. It provides at one and the same time for unrestricted competition and an equality of rates; for uniformity in railway charges without agreements between the roads; for no discriminations between localities without the right of the railways to confer as to what discriminations are. I am not sure that under the Sherman Law, as it stands, a union depot, with a joint ticket-agent selling tickets to the same point at the same rate over two different roads, is not illegal. Certainly this condition should be changed.

Swindling Through the Post-Office[1]

By Edwin W. Lawrence
Assistant Attorney, Post-Office Department

BY far the greater part of the time of the officials who administer the Postal Frauds and Lottery Law is occupied with cases arising under the portion condemning fraudulent schemes. This section of the law has stood since 1872. From June, 1903, to September, 1904, 327 fraud orders were issued. Of these, 31 were against foreign lotteries attempting to operate in this country, 4 against domestic lotteries, 1 against a pool-selling establishment, and 291 against fraudulent schemes. Some of these latter, as bond investment and diamond contract companies, embody both fraud and lottery features. Hundreds of endless chain and other schemes have been suppressed without the issuance of "fraud orders." When a business is not inherently bad and may be conducted legitimately, opportunity is given the parties to abandon their fraudulent methods or representations, if circumstances warrant such action.

As shown by an outline of some of the schemes, the protection of fraud orders extends to all classes of people—rich and poor, educated and uneducated, farmer and merchant, financier, manufacturer, and laborer.

Turf investment companies advertise

[1] Elsewhere in this number of The Outlook will be found an editorial on Postal Fraud Laws.—THE EDITORS.

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to receive money to be used in betting on races, the winnings to be paid the patron after deducting ten per cent. fee. The fraud is that the company fails to place the money on a race, simply paying the patron two or three alleged weekly dividends in the hope of securing more remittances from him, and, after obtaining as much money as possible, a notice is sent him that the money has been lost on the races. The company pockets the money. It has been the practice of these concerns to continue payment of alleged profits until the money in their hands amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars before the losing notices are sent out. The fraud order was of no avail, as the parties immediately decamped with the proceeds. Bookmakers and other gamblers in conspiracy with them were always ready to furnish manufactured evidence to the effect that these concerns placed money on the races. It therefore appeared impossible to obtain satisfactory evidence upon which to base an order until the fraud was consummated. The past year other means have been adopted by the Department, and the schemes frustrated in their inception. In order to obtain remittances the concerns make false representations of existing facts. In the advertising statements and tables of the Co-operative Turf Investment Company of New Orleans, purporting to show the past record of the company, transactions for every week showed marvelous success in betting, but the company omitted its report for two weeks, at which time it had sent notice to investors that everything had been bet and lost. This misled the reader to believe the company always won and never lost. Maxim & Gay, of New York and other cities, represented that they won on races they never bet on, and quoted alleged indorsements by newspapers of standing. These indorsements were found to be nothing more than paid advertisements, and one of these had never been accepted and printed. These facts, coupled with the knowledge that, without an exception, the hundreds of this kind of companies which the Post-Office Department has failed to issued orders against have resulted in tremendous fraud, warrant the issuance of orders. The Department is not aware of a concern of this kind now operating. In many of the cases the fraud has been enormous. The E. J. Arnold Company closed its doors with liabilities of $3,120,776 and assets of $75,000. J. J. Ryan had practically no assets to meet $1,300,000 liabilities. A few weeks ago a man undertook to operate this scheme at Saratoga, under the name of Hiram Stokes & Son. Upon receipt of his literature by the Department, the mail was withheld from delivery by telegraph to the postmaster, and the party disappeared. The inspector learned that the man obtained over $1,000 in the short space of time necessarily elapsing between the issuance of his circulars and the prompt action of the Department. Hundreds of dollars were held up by the order.

Alleged wheat and cotton funds are operated in a similar way. It is even more difficult to obtain evidence against these before they reap their harvest and disappear.

Diamond or merchandise contracts find a ready sale, and it is a constant effort for the Department to suppress these. The gist of the contract is that upon payment of one dollar a week by the contract-holder, when his becomes the oldest outstanding contract, it will be redeemed at one and a half or two dollars for every dollar paid in. The company invests no money, but keeps for itself twenty per cent. of all receipts. It simply takes the money paid on two or three subsequent contracts to pay off a former one. It can pay contracts only so long as it can obtain a constantly increasing number of new contracts. As its liabilities increase, its assets decrease. Ultimately the bubble must burst, and the greater the success of the company in obtaining contracts the more widespread will be the disaster. Judge Kohlsaat has characterized this as "a literal demonstration of the old saying, 'The devil take the hindmost.'" A large number of orders have recently been issued against such companies operating on the Pacific Coast.

Contracts with the same basic princi-

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ple for the purchase of homes have been used by companies, and hundreds of laboring men, easily appealed to because of the home features, have been deceived. The remaining few of these are fast being disposed of. The endless chain coupon scheme, whereby one was led to believe that a suit, skirt, or other article could be obtained for ten or fifteen cents, was operated on the same basis. A person would secure a coupon for twenty-five cents and send this to the company with one dollar, receiving four similar coupons. He would reimburse himself with one dollar by selling each coupon for twenty-five cents. When the four coupons sold were returned to the company with one dollar, he would receive the article. The four purchasers of coupons would have a like opportunity, and so on in geometrical progression *ad infinitum*. Some would get the article, but soon coupons would become so numerous that they could not be sold, or, if sold, would not be returned to the company. Thus a large majority lost everything paid by them. This scheme has taken numerous forms, but all have been condemned.

Swindlers are quick to seize upon a new field for their operations, and, following the development of recent years in mental science, absent treatment, and the like, are resorting to these to defraud the people. The opportunities in this line are vast, for the work is all done at a distance, the credulous are ready to grasp at something new, and an attractive mystery seems to surround these false personages claiming superhuman powers. In fact, there is little tangible evidence against them. In passing upon these cases, the Department assumes that the treatment honestly administered is efficacious. The fraud is found in false representations as to cures claimed to have been made, untruthful promises of personal attention, as devoting fifteen minutes each day to each patient, when it is found that there are two thousand or more, and other statements of fact, the existence or non-existence of which can be actually ascertained. And from these circumstances, when found, there necessarily follows the further conclusion that, without deciding whether or not a belief or opinion is correct in these cases such belief or opinion is not honestly entertained. The Department has issued orders in two notable cases, viz.: Helen Wilmans Post, Seabreeze, Florida, and R. E. Dutton, Lincoln, Nebraska. The former has since been convicted upon an indictment found against her for fraudulent use of the mails, and the latter sought relief against the order in the United States District Court, but the order was sustained by Judge Munger.

The boldness of some men and the credulity of others are startling and wonderful. The following show some of the representations made to secure a remittance without intending to send anything in return: That a court rendered a decision authorizing the writer to proceed with the distribution of prizes awarded in a contest, upon which an attachment had been placed by creditors, and the addressee's prize is a "horse, lilly buggy and harness" worth $275, which will be shipped upon receipt of $29.60 for freight charges; that men are desired to work in a company store at $100 per month, and a pass worth $25 will be sent one desiring to take the work, but only upon advancement of $10 as a "guarantee of good faith;" that employment at the World's Fair will be furnished by "The Bureau" for all sorts of clerks, waiters, etc., at salaries of $150 per month, but $5 "good faith" money is required. A person at Binghamton, New York, advertised to loan money on property, to purchase or sell houses, farms, etc., and upon receiving an answer, he said a personal examination of the property was necessary and that therefore he must have money sent him for transportation one way. After remitting, the victim would hear nothing from the company. A concern in Syracuse, New York, advertised to pay $3 per day for men to distribute circulars, tack signs, etc. To secure work, $1 must be sent. A list of one thousand names of firms doing extensive advertising was the only return. Farmers all over the country are induced to send butter, cheese, cider, maple sugar, and produce of all kinds to cities by professional crooks, who quote a high price but never intend to remit for the

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goods. Such cases frequently reach the Department.

Men actually seem to have reached the belief that they can "gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles." A man in Belfast, Maine, advertised that his "business was peculiar," that he dealt in money of several kinds and had a "money-making method" that would enable one to acquire good cash by exchanging bank bills for coin. If $2 is remitted he said he would send samples of money representing $50. A Confederate $50 bill was sent. A man in Minneapolis with greater enterprise advertised "$50 for $1—not Confederate." Upon receipt of $1 a book containing directions for removing "kinks" from negroes' hair, how to make "obesity soap," etc., was sent, with the information that it "contains $50 worth of information and schemes, so you get what we stated."

The folly and greed of some people is well illustrated by the large number who remitted $3, expecting to get a well-equipped bicycle, in response to an advertisement giving a detailed description of it, and received only a cheap watch-charm in the design of a bicycle. Also by those sending a like amount obtained from selling bluing for a company, expecting to get in return a large and valuable sewing-machine. They received a small hand instrument, labeled the "Soezy Sewing Machine," to be fastened on the edge of a table. Anticipating complaints, the company inclosed with the machine the following circular:

We have your letter, and would advise you to keep cool and not make any rash statements before you are sure as to what you are saying.

You seem to think we agreed to send you "an up-to-date, high-grade sewing-machine, with all the latest attachments." If you can show us in our advertisement where we made any such agreement, we will send you such a sewing-machine.

We will go over the advertisement with you, word by word. You will note the first word is "FREE." That means that something is given away. Next we see, "AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-GRADE SEWING-MACHINE, WITH ALL THE LATEST ATTACHMENTS, COSTS FROM $30 TO $40." This is simply a plain statement of fact, telling you what such a sewing-machine would cost you if you went to buy it in a store. We show a picture in the advertisement of the kind of a sewing-machine that would cost from $30 to $40.

Then we say, "DON'T THROW YOUR MONEY AWAY." This, you will admit, is good advice. It simply means that you should not waste money on high-priced sewing-machines.

Now, having given you this good advice, we go on and say—"BUT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR GENEROUS PROPOSITION;" and now you are ready to see what the generous proposition is.

Next we say, "IF YOU WISH TO OWN A SEWING-MACHINE THAT WILL DO EXCELLENT SEWING, SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AND AGREE TO SELL ONLY 30 PACKAGES OF OUR WASHING BLUE AT 10 CENTS A PACKAGE."

You have accepted our proposition; you have sold the blue; you have sent us the amount received from the sale thereof—$3, and fulfilled the terms of our proposition.

You will find, upon reading the advertisement further, that we distinctly agreed, on our part, after you had sold the blue and sent us our money, to simply send you our new AUTOMATIC TENSION SEWING-MACHINE, as a reward for your efforts in introducing our blue among your neighbors and friends.

This is exactly what we have done, as you or any one with a grain of common sense must readily admit.

We hope you will sit down and write us a letter and apologize for insinuating that our object was fraud. You have hurt our feelings very much.

We would advise you not to answer any advertisement again until you are absolutely sure you understand it.

All will admit the propriety of the name given the machine—"Soezy."

A Tennessean at Knoxville displayed equal genius when, under the name of the Button Top Bedspring Co., he sent elaborate circular matter with an offer, as was alleged, to introduce his new invention set forth in detail. He said: "We will send one sample spring, charges prepaid, on receipt of $1. If you do not like the spring after seeing it, you will be under no obligation to accept the agency, as we do not want an agent that cannot recommend this spring above all others. We will give $2 for each recommendation we receive and use. We send only one sample spring to a firm, and under no circumstances will we send two or more springs at this price." The last statement is doubtless true, for the $1 brought only a small coil of wire.

McCook, Nebraska, has contributed

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one of the comedy stars on the fraud order stage. The advertisement reads:

THE GREAT SECRET. How you can make your lover or sweetheart love you; they just must love you; they can't help themselves. This secret is based on scientific principles and cannot fail. Send 25 cents in silver to Prof. A. H. Thole, McCook, Neb.

The proposed secret is thus divulged:

Your letter of recent date at hand, and in reply will say that to win the woman you love you must constantly think with your whole soul's intensity that you want her to love you; in addition to that you must not drink. Keep clean and neat in your dress. Be polite and attentive to her. Be generous, for women hate stinginess in men, but dearly love generosity. Be brave, for women hate cowards and love bravery. Be firm; women hate triflers. Walk with your head and shoulders well thrown back; be dignified; be courteous, and every inch a gentleman. Flattery goes a long ways to win a woman, but don't overdo it. Don't be bashful, as women hate bashfulness in men, but love bold men. Yours for suckers, Prof. A. H. Thole.

A few years ago an advertisement appeared in religious papers that the writer, a minister, on his visit to the Holy Land, chanced upon some seeds of Jonah's gourd of Bible fame, and secured a few to bring back with him. These few he desired to distribute among Bible students, and on receipt of a dollar would send one. Among the thousands of orders was one from a well-known Connecticut authoress. She wrote the seller that she had tried the seed, but feared the severe climate was accountable for its failure to grow, and so she sent another dollar, hoping she might be successful with the second one. It was sent her with the remark that, true to the Bible description, it "came up in a night and perished in a night," and probably escaped her observation. She was advised to watch this one closely. Investigation developed that the story of the alleged minister was entirely false, and that pumpkin seeds, boiled so as to deprive them of their germinating power, were sent. A scheme, the converse of this, was to advertise "A Book for Gamblers, $1.00," and send a Bible. One individual claimed to send directions and material for drawing a tooth without pain for fifty cents. Paper and pencil were sent, with instructions to draw the tooth on the paper.

Home-work schemes, appealing to needy widows and the infirm, are in favor with swindlers. A great many of these operating in New York City were suppressed last spring. The Majestic Lace Company advertised that $15 could be earned weekly by working at odd times at home. An order for $50 worth of medallions was sent, but the applicant was required to remit $2 for a machine which cost thirty-six cents. The company offered two cents a medallion; it was, however, impossible to make over three an hour. The result was that, out of 1,250 persons remitting the $2, only $150 was received by them as recompense, the victims becoming tired of their work soon after starting.

Twenty dollars per thousand for copying letters at home is another inducement. A dollar must be remitted for the outfit, which consists of a pen and penholder worth five cents. Not until remitting is the person enlightened as to the letter, and it then appears to be of such a nature that no one would care to copy it, or is much longer than represented. Mushroom-growing has been advertised in a similar manner. Remittances of $4 are required for spawn costing about ten cents, and their cultivation, pictured by the company as being very easy, is found a tedious task.

Numerous advertisements appear in all kinds of publications offering a premium of a "rifle, a solid gold brooch or ring with genuine diamond, a gold watch or sewing-machine for a few hours' work" in selling a dozen boxes of pills for twenty-five cents each. When the $3 from the sale of the pills is received by the company, it sends a letter saying the person could not have read the advertisement correctly, as it is necessary to sell a hundred or more boxes to secure the premium desired. The task disgusts the duped person, and the company, having received $3 for the goods, hears nothing further from him.

To a limited extent the Department can protect the public against fraudulent mining and oil companies, and has issued a number of orders against such concerns in the last year. But the extreme difficulty of procuring sufficient evidence,

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and the fact that such evidence as can be obtained consists largely of opinions, mitigates against action.

A number of alleged brokers in Wall Street who claim to finance corporations, float bonds, etc., have been investigated by the Department and their fraudulent methods found to be the cleverest met with.

An old scheme has been to secure amounts of from $5 to $50 as "good faith" money for outfits to be used by agents employed, the agency being pictured in rosy colors by the company. The outfits and agency would be found to be worthless, so that the work, if begun at all, would soon be abandoned.

Another plan successfully operated by a number of New York concerns is to send a letter expressly or impliedly stating that the recipient is entitled to a prize or premium by virtue of some contest entered into by him, and that, upon receipt of a dollar or so to cover boxing and packing charges, the article won, which is stated to be a silver dessert set or fruit-dish, gold watch or diamond ring, will be sent. To complete the deception, the signature of the party, obtained from letters purchased from concerns conducting prize or premium contests, is inclosed. The so-called prize or premium is a cheap article on which the company makes a large profit.

Numerous articles have appeared in the press relative to the Department's action against patent medicines. Most of these have been greatly exaggerated and are without foundation in fact. Last winter a constantly increasing tendency was noticed to cover the pages of newspapers and periodicals with offensive and obscene advertisements of alleged cures for lost manhood, vitality, etc. It was a growing abuse, and the Department directed its attention to their suppression. It developed that these were mostly quack medicines of the worst type and that good administration demanded that fraud orders be issued. Of course each case has been treated separately. Eighteen orders have been issued in the last year in these cases where fraud clearly appeared.

God's Gift, the Air

By Richard Burton

Now, is there anything that freer seems
  Than air, the fresh, the vital, that a man
Draws in with breathings bountiful, nor dreams
  Of any better bliss, because he can
Make over all his blood thereby, and feel
  Once more his youth return, his muscles steel,
And Life grow buoyant, part of God's good plan!

Oh, how on plain and mountain, and by streams
  That shine along their path; o'er many a field
Proud with pied flowers, or where sunrise gleams
  In spangled splendors, does the rich air yield
Its balsam; yea, how hunter, pioneer,
  Lover and bard have felt that heaven was near
Because the air their spirit touched and healed!

And yet—God of the open!—look and see
  The millions of Thy creatures pent within
Close places that are foul for one clean breath
  Thrilling with health and hope and purity;
Nature's vast antidote for stain and sin,
  Life's sweetest medicine, this side of death!
How comes it that this largess of the sky
  Thy children lack of, till they droop and die?

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Present-Day Porto Rico

By the Rt. Rev. James Heartt Van Buren, D.D.

Missionary Bishop of Porto Rico

THE population of Porto Rico is 953,000, but there are probably not more than two thousand Americans on the island. Of these perhaps fifteen hundred are in or near San Juan, the seat of government. Others are scattered over the island in the capacity of crop-growers, merchants, missionaries, teachers, physicians, lawyers, and Government officials.

I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that no State or Territory in the Union is more wisely, patiently, and efficiently governed than the island of Porto Rico. I am glad to pay this tribute to the men who are administering the United States Government there; for I have many warm friends among them. I believe they are men of honesty and integrity, representing a high order of American citizenship. One day a Republican party leader came to Mr. Garrison, the auditor of Porto Rico, and said: "Mr. Garrison, you do not seem to care whether a man is a Federal, a Republican, or what he is, whether he has a pull or whether he has not, whether he is white or black; all you want to know is whether his claim is right, fair, and just. We are not accustomed to that kind of dealing, but I want you to understand that we appreciate it."

Some of the officers are appointed, including the Governor and six American members of the Executive Council; the other five members of the Council, also appointed, are native Porto Ricans. Governor Taft's idea about Canada and the Philippines—that is, to make the Philippines a little Canada—seems to be exactly right; but in Porto Rico I think territorial conditions should lead to real Statehood. It should become a State ultimately, but along the lines of the merit system and civil service, whereby every official of proved integrity and ability finds himself in the line of promotion. Our duty is to encourage the Porto Ricans to look forward to this end, so that the highest offices may be filled by their own people instead of by Americans, and thus remove any sources of irritation. What the citizens of Porto Rico seem to want is more election and less appointment. In other words, they want no office to which a native Porto Rican may not aspire, and I think that is right from the American standpoint. It must be galling to a sensitive people to see the principal offices held by strangers. On the other hand, the Porto Ricans show, by the quality of their officials in municipal life, where the offices are elective, that they have much yet to learn before it would be safe to intrust them with entire autonomy. Americans have few tricks of politics in which the Porto Ricans cannot give them higher education. They know all the tricks of the worst type of ward politics; and I am told that Porto Rican business men are up to all the things that are necessary for a man in business to know in order to be successful. However, my relations with them have led me to regard them as honorable, straightforward, gentlemanly business men, and I have had considerable to do with them, having bought real estate, and having had builders and many workmen in my employ.

There is a good deal of poverty in Porto Rico. It is largely attributable to (1) the depression of the coffee industry, which throws many people out of employment; (2) the absent Spanish landowner, who holds his property by means of an agent and spends his income in Spain; and (3) the general commercial depression which has arisen partly from the change of currency, and partly from the fact that American capital does not seek Porto Rican investment.

The coffee depression would be ended if Americans should learn to like Porto Rican coffee; and they would,like it, too, if they made it in the Porto Rican manner. That is to say, give it what is called the high roast, roasting it until it

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is on the point of burning, then grind it very fine and put it in a flannel bag in the mouth of the coffee-pot and pour boiling water through it; thus obtaining drip coffee, which is perfectly black, and which is thinned with boiling milk or cream. This "high roast" burns out the deleterious properties, and the coffee is then an article of food rather than a stimulant, and may be taken three times a day or oftener with impunity. Americans owe it to Porto Rico to cultivate a taste for Porto Rican coffee. Not only is it the best coffee in the world, as President Roosevelt has said, but we have partially closed the Spanish market, which used to take a good deal of it. While free trade exists between Porto Rico and the rest of the United States, yet the United States does not buy very much Porto Rican coffee. It has a losing fight in competition with the cheaper grades of coffee from Brazil.

Aside from coffee, the principal products of the island are tobacco and sugar. Tobacco has had a hard time because some Americans have gone there and, trading on the reputation of Porto Rican tobacco, have flooded the United States market with an inferior grade of cigars. But there are fine cigars to be had in Porto Rico—as fine as can be found anywhere—and I think in time the tobacco market will recover. I can buy a very good cigar for $2.80 per hundred. Of course they can be bought for a far lower sum, but I would not encourage any one to smoke the cigars sold at $1 per hundred. Porto Rican cigars brought into the United States must pay 30 cents per hundred as internal revenue tax; but even with this tax added, a very good cigar can be bought for a low figure.

The sugar industry ought to be encouraged, but of course it requires considerable capital to carry that on profitably. We ought also to be able to raise cotton in Porto Rico in a paying way. We have a good agricultural station, established and maintained by the United States for the dissemination of information and for experimental work; and men in the cotton business there say that the staple is fine and as good as can be grown anywhere in the world.

As to the amount of property held in Porto Rico by Spaniards, a statement was made in the San Juan "News" last winter to the effect that sixty per cent. of everything in Porto Rico worth owning was owned by Spaniards. Every merchant on the island, with the exception of a few American commission merchants, is a Spaniard, and he brings his clerks with him from Spain—he does not care to employ Porto Ricans. This, of course, closes one avenue of industry to the native. Furthermore, Spain exerted a repressive power amounting to tyranny in refusing to allow certain industries to be carried on, as, for instance, the raising of grapes (for which the island is admirably adapted) and the fishing industry. The native Porto Ricans live on rice, codfish, and beans. While they do raise some rice, they import their codfish and their beans from Cape Cod and Gloucester. Yet, according to the report of the Fisheries Commission, the fishing industry might be carried on with great profit in Porto Rico. New industries such as cotton-raising and the culture of pineapples, oranges, and other native fruits to send to the New York market are being introduced, and there will be returns later. This should be especially true of the lumber-mill industry. Nearly all the lumber in Porto Rico is imported and is very expensive. For instance, for flooring I paid $80 per thousand; in America it would cost about $17. The great obstacle to the lumber-mill industry is the bad roads, which make it difficult to bring lumber from the highlands to the seacoast. The Board of Public Works is doing everything it can in this direction, but it cannot do everything at once. I may say here, however, that since the American occupation more good roads have been built than were built in four hundred years previous. The Spaniards had one splendid highway, the famous military road, eighty-eight miles long, from San Juan to Ponce. That was their one engineering feat of any importance. Though a remarkably well built road, it needs constant care; it would be impossible for any road to withstand the torrents without some repair.

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The island is self-supporting. It does not cost the United States anything. The internal revenue raised by taxation on property and by direct taxation is about two million dollars a year; of this one million is spent for the running of the insular government, and the other million for roads, schools, and other public works.

The island's great need is for more and better school accommodation. This is not appreciated by the so-called higher class in Porto Rico. They are Spanish in their sympathies, and their idea is, in regard to the lower classes, "What is the use of educating these people out of their station? If you do, they will not make good servants, and they can never be ladies and gentlemen. So you are turning out a set of loafers." Our answer to that is to compare the conditions of the country where ignorance prevails with the country where intelligence prevails. Now, in providing new school buildings, American energy has not always been wisely directed. Public school buildings should be object-lessons of architectural beauty, not extravagant or unnecessarily expensive, but at least good to look at. Most of the American public school buildings in Porto Rico are blemishes on the face of nature. They are as distasteful to the eye as any shoe factory two stories high, with fire-escapes for stairs. The Normal School building is an especially cheap-looking affair. With a large open space and a splendid opportunity for a quadrangle and fountain in the center and flowers to be had for the picking, the Americans in charge have put up a great ugly structure, the only hope of which is that vines and foliage will ultimately succeed in hiding it. A specially glaring case where an American architect has overlooked his opportunities is in the town of Caguas, one of the dirtiest, most God-forsaken places in the island; and yet the school-house has three windows facing this miserable town, whereas on the other side, where there is a charming view of beautiful country, there is not one window. Cultivated Porto Ricans note all these things, and shrug their shoulders. When, in 1898, the American troops landed in Porto Rico, there were 25,000 children in the schools. Of these schools, one-half were public and the other half were parochial or private schools. We have been in Porto Rico six years; and the last report shows 70,000 children in the public schools. To this number must be added the pupils of parochial, mission, and private schools, so that it is probably safe to say that to-day 100,000 children in Porto Rico are receiving school instruction, as against 25,000 six years ago. But, gratifying as this is, it is not a point at which we may rest satisfied, for the reason that there are 350,000 children of school age without educational facilities.

In our schools not only reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught, but English also. Besides the primary schools we have agricultural, manual training, cooking, and industrial schools. The normal school is under the control of American teachers of a very high order; they are inspiring Porto Rican teachers with American ideas, and teaching them the American language and literature. Four hundred teachers spent some months at Harvard and two hundred at Cornell last summer. Coming up on the steamer they sang one evening in English the words of the national hymns of many nations, although there was not a book in the crowd.

We need to develop the university idea in the Normal School, but we need far more to spread primary education throughout the land, and especially to increase the facilities in manual training. In 1898, at the time of our occupation, four-fifths of the Porto Ricans were illiterate. There are still 250,000 children of school age for whom no provision has been made—altogether too large an amount of ignorance to add to the ignorance which we already possess on the mainland. As a measure of self-protection, the American Government should make an appropriation to increase the amount of educational facilities over and above what the island can supply out of its own resources. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of self-preservation, to say nothing of philanthropy, I am confident that this is just. A friend of mine once said: "If the United States is a missionary society, then your point

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is well taken." My reply to that is: "The United States never has been, is not, and never will be anything else but a great missionary society."

Nominally, the whole island is Roman Catholic, but under the Constitution of the United States there can be no Roman Catholic island any more than there can be a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Congregational, or an Episcopal island. Now, the time of religious liberty having come, Protestant missionaries of all names are there and are working to evangelize and uplift the people of Porto Rico, to inspire them with higher ideals of living, with the hope of making of them good, Christian American citizens, fit to live under the stars and stripes. While nominally, as I have said, the entire population is Roman Catholic, I think the great majority of the people have no real allegiance to that religion. This condition of things is not confined to ignorant people who have been neglected and who are the prey of superstition. It prevails among the better-informed element of the community, who may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are loyal to the Roman Catholic Church; (2) those who are bitterly and unreasonably opposed to the Roman Catholic Church (and many of them hate it with an unholy hatred); and (3) those who are absolutely indifferent, if not agnostic.

With this condition of things we can find a ready use for any man who can expound the Bible to these people in their own language. While it is easy to master Spanish enough for ordinary purposes, it is as difficult to learn to preach in Spanish as to speak the Latin of Cicero. The Spanish language is beautiful, dignified, subtle, with delicate shades of meaning, full of idiomatic expressions, with many a pitfall for the unwary. For instance, an American in Porto Rico met a couple of gentlemen coming down the street one day, and said, genially, "Buenos Dios, caballos!" What he intended to say was: "Buenos dias, caballeros!" (Good-morning, gentlemen). What he did say means, "Good God, horses!" Bishop Blenk, the Roman Catholic bishop, is an American, a gentleman, a scholar, and, I think, a good Christian man, although I regret that he is opposed to the American public schools. He is much beloved all over the island, but he has a very difficult proposition to handle. Under Spain the Roman Catholic Church was the established religion, the clergy were paid by the State, and many held office under the government. But now, under American rule, there is, of course, no connection between Church and State, and many priests went away at the time of the Spanish evacuation. This leaves the Church in a crippled condition as regards numbers, while, I am told, the amount of financial support is extremely small.

There is no doubt that, whatever may have been her shortcomings and faults, the Roman Catholic Church has done much good, as is evidenced by the fact that the people of Porto Rico know a good deal about Christianity. They may have perverted ideas, they may have grotesque ways of showing their religion, as in the matter of the carnival and their noisy demonstrations at Christmas and Easter, yet at the same time they know something about redemption and about the great Head and Founder of the Christian Church. But the Church of Rome in Porto Rico neglected the humanities. She built no hospitals; she had very few schools, and those were pay schools; she did not give to the people very much to elevate and brighten their lives. One manifestation of their conception of the humanities may be found in the inadequate methods of administering charitable relief. On every Saturday morning San Juan was crowded with beggars. Saturday was called "beggars' day." On that day copper coins were thrown to these poor creatures and they reaped a harvest, but their poverty was ultimately only augmented, for begging became a professional industry.

Regarding the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards our missions, I was told that some one went to Bishop Blenk and said, "Do you see what these Protestants are doing? Do you see how many they are drawing away with them?" "Yes," he replied, "but what of that? If they can do anything to improve the conditions of the Porto Ricans,

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for pity's sake let them do it; but you may depend on it these people will all return to the Mother Church when they come to die. You do not need to worry." My reply to that is, "If we can help the Porto Ricans to live, we do not care who buries them; the Lord will take care of them then."

Beethoven as a Composer[1]

By Daniel Gregory Mason

"A GREAT man," says Emerson, "finds himself in the river of the thoughts and events, forced onward by the ideas and necessities of his contemporaries. He stands where all the eyes of men look one way, and their hands all point in the direction in which he should go. Every master has found his materials collected, and his power lay in his sympathy with his people and in his love of the materials he wrought in. Men, nations, poets, artisans, women, all have worked for him, and he enters into their labors." Had Emerson wished to point the truth of this impressive generalization with a specific instance, he could hardly have chosen a better example than the greatest composer of the early nineteenth century, Ludwig van Beethoven.

The eighteenth century had been a time of formalism in art and literature, of rigid conventionality in social life, of paternalism in politics, and of dogmatic ecclesiastical authority in religion. At its end, however, all those dim, half-conscious efforts of humanity towards freer and fuller life which we may perhaps best suggest by the general term of idealism were beginning to reach definiteness and self-consciousness. Men were beginning to assert deliberately and openly what they had long been feeling intuitively but insecurely. They were boldly erasing from their standards the mediæval formula, "Poverty, celibacy, and obedience," to write in its place the modern one, "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They were revolting from the tyrannies of Church and State, to proclaim the sacredness of the individual soul.

It was Beethoven's high privilege to be the artistic spokesman of this new, enfranchised humanity. Haydn had reflected for the first time in music the universal interest in all kinds of human emotion, sacred and profane, that marked the dawn of the new era. But in his music the emotion remains naïve, impulsive, childlike; it has not taken on the earnestness, the sense of responsibility, of manhood. It is still in the spontaneous stage, has not become deliberate, resolute, purposeful. But with Beethoven childishness is put away, and the new spirit steps boldly out into the world, aware of its obligations as well as of its privileges, clear-eyed, sad, and serious, to live the full yet difficult life of freedom.

The closeness of Beethoven's relation to the idealistic spirit of his time is shown equally by two distinct yet supplementary aspects of his work. As it was characteristic of the idealism which fed him to set supreme store by human emotion in all its intensity and diversity, so it is characteristic of his music to voice emotion with a fullness, poignancy, definiteness, and variety that sharply contrasts it with the more formal decorative music of his forerunners. And as it was equally characteristic of idealism to recognize the responsibilities of freedom, to restrain and control all particular emotions in the interest of a balanced spiritual life, so it was equally characteristic of Beethoven to hold all his marvelous emotional expressiveness constantly in subordination to the integral effect of his composition as a whole, to value plastic beauty even more highly than eloquent appeal to feeling. In other words, Beethoven the musician is equally remarkable for two qualities, eloquence of expression and beauty of form, which in his best work are always held in an exact and firmly controlled

[1] An article on "Beethoven the Man" by Mr. Mason will be found in the issue of The Outlook for January 7.—THE EDITORS.

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balance. And if we would fully understand his supremacy, we must perceive not only his achievements in both directions, but the high artistic power with which he correlates them. Just as the courage to insist on the rights of the individual, and the wisdom to recognize and support the rights of others, are the two essentials of true idealism, so eloquence and beauty are the equal requisites of genuine art.

So closely interwoven, so mutually reactive, are these twin merits of expression and form in the great works of Beethoven's prime—in the pianoforte sonatas from the Waldstein to Opus 90, in the String Quartets, Opus 59 and 74, in the fourth and fifth piano concertos and the unique concerto for violin, in the Overture to "Coriolanus," the incidental music to "Egmont," and the opera, "Fidelio," in the Mass in C, and above all in the six great symphonies from the "Eroica" to the Eighth—that it seems like wanton violence and falsification to separate them, even for the purposes of study. Synthesis, at any rate, should go hand in hand with analysis; we should constantly remember that the various qualities our critical reagents discern in this music exist in it not, as in our analysis, single and detached, but fused and interpenetrative in one artistic whole. The chemist may find carbon and hydrogen and oxygen in the rose, but a rose is something more, something ineffably more, than a compound of these elements.

If, bearing constantly in mind the artificiality of analysis, we nevertheless attempt an enumeration of separate qualities in Beethoven's mature work, we are first of all arrested by the vigor, definiteness, and variety of his expression. In Beethoven one can observe at least four well-contrasted general types of expressiveness, to say nothing of the infinite gradations between them. There is, in the first place, and as perhaps the dominant quality in all his work, the virile energy, the massive and cyclopean power, as of a giant or a god, so well illustrated in the opening subjects of such works as the Third, Fifth, and Eighth Symphonies. What vigor, what inexhaustible force, what a morning freshness and joy there are in such a theme as that of the "Eroica" Symphony! How inexorable is its rhythm, how broad, solid, and simple its harmonic foundation! What controlled excitement, what restrained ferocity, there is in that persistent four-tone motif of the Fifth Symphony—"Fate knocking at the door"! What swift, concise assertiveness, as in the fiat of an emperor, in the opening of the Eighth Symphony, though it was called by Beethoven "my little one"! Elemental strength is the most constant, pervasive quality of expression in Beethoven's work.

Yet, like every comprehensively great man, he had the feminine tenderness and sentiment without which primal power is primitive, and will mere willfulness. His ruggedness hid the most delicate sensibility. At his most heroic moments he is always melting into moods of wistfulness, yearning, and soft emotion. To go for illustration no further than the symphonies, it is sufficient to mention, in the "Eroica," the hesitant fervor of the second subject of the first movement; the deep and noble pathos of the subject of the funeral march; the clear and rich emotion of the Trio (in the third movement), with its wonderful final strains, of which Sir George Grove said, "If ever horns talked like flesh and blood, they do it here;" in the Fifth Symphony, the poignant appeal of the second subject of the first movement, and the ceaselessly questing, gently insistent mood of the Andante; and in the Seventh, the resigned yet still aspiring state of feeling voiced by the melody in A-major in the Allegretto. But it is impossible to do more than shadow forth dimly, in words, the emotions that glow with such deep color in this music. Moreover, to enumerate them is as unnecessary as it is thankless. Every one who knows music at all knows how incomparable is Beethoven in the expression of all shades of tender, romantic, and impassioned human feeling.

A third sort of expression characteristic of Beethoven is that of the whimsical, the perverse, the irrepressibly gay. Before him, the classical symphony had had room for the brisk jollity of the

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Haydn finale and for the forthright animation of the Mozart minuet; but nothing like the Beethoven scherzo had existed. In Italian the word scherzo means a joke; and when he substituted the rollicking scherzo for the more formal and stately minuet, Beethoven introduced into music the element of banter, mischief, and whimsy. Even among his several scherzos there is such a diversity of mood that they introduce into music far more than one new kind of expression; their fancy is protean, inexhaustible. The scherzo of the "Eroica" is a mixture of mystery, gayety, and headlong *élan;* in that of the Fifth Symphony, a sort of groping as in darkness alternates with incisive, grandiose, military boldness; in the allegro of the Pastoral Symphony, taking the place of the scherzo, there is rustic merrymaking, the awkward, good-natured gambols of peasants; in the presto of the Seventh there is upwelling geniality, the broad smile of amiable indolence; and in the "minuet" of the Eighth the old minuet stateliness gives place to a mixture of animal spirits and intellectual subtlety. Nor are the Scherzos proper the only embodiment of the antics of this musical Pan; such Finales as those of the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth symphonies are but transfigured, ennobled scherzos, with the largeness of the heroic spirit added to the fancy, whim, and tireless high spirits of the insatiable humorist. Beethoven is the extreme exponent of the spirit of comedy in music.

A fourth mood distinguishable in Beethoven is the mood of mystery. He loves to suggest the illimitable and the transcendent, to dissolve himself in vagueness; to pique curiosity and stimulate imagination by long stretches of pianissimo, of amorphous, ambiguous harmony, of strange, inarticulate melody that baffles the attention—long, wide hushes, audible silences. In these moods he seems to retire, after his onslaughts of expression, into the deep subterranean reservoirs of the unexpressed. The Introduction to the Fourth Symphony is an example; one hears in it, as it were, the groping of vast, unorganized impulses that await a birth. The extended pianissimo passage that leads into the Reprise, in the same movement, makes a similar impression, the modulation to the home-key of B-flat, after the long groping in B-major, seeming like the opening of a window in a darkened room. The wide stretches of rippling violin figures, *piano*, in the "Scene by the Brook" of the Pastoral Symphony illustrate another use of this device of monotony. They affect the mind, as Beethoven meant they should, like a placid, sun-bathed landscape at noon, flat, silent, motionless. But perhaps the most striking instance of all is that wonderful page in the Fifth Symphony that prepares for the Finale. The sustained C's of the strings, the suppressed, barely audible tapping of the drums, in the rhythm of the central motif of the work, the fragmentary, aimless, and yet cumulative phrases of the violins, instill a sense of some vast catastrophe impending; and then, after the deliberate, gradual crescendo, pressing upon every nerve, the great, joyous theme of the Finale crashes in, to sweep all before it. Marvelous indeed is this varied and ever forcible expression of feeling in the great works of Beethoven's maturity; but even more marvelous is the steady power by which he organizes these feelings into forms of perfect beauty, the unfaltering control by which he keeps the intensely characteristic from degenerating into caricature, the impassioned from becoming hysterical. He never forgets that, as an artist, he is the master, not the slave, of his inspiration, however seizing it may be. Though he infuses into music an eloquence new to it, he remembers that it is still music, and that it must be beautiful as music. Titanic were the labors he imposed upon himself to give it balance, symmetry, logical coherence, integral unity emerging from an infinite variety of parts. His sketch-books are the standing evidence of what endless effort it cost him to be an artist. In them we behold him at work, day by day, eliminating the irrelevant, reinforcing the significant, exploring the sources of melodic, rhythmic, harmonic, and structural variety, and returning upon his task to gather up all the threads into one complete, close-woven fabric. The result was a type of music seldom equaled,

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before or since, for that ordered richness, that complex simplicity, which is beauty.

In the conception and execution of a great symphonic work, as an integral whole of many and diverse parts, Beethoven is unapproachable. All the successive movements in a long work, all the themes and transitions, all the rhythmic changes, all the modulations, temporary or prolonged, are foreseen and adjusted with perfect control. There is no feature of any moment that has not its relation to the whole. Often the reason of some apparent whim will not appear for pages; but at last it will appear, and when it does it will be seen to fulfill a purpose never lost sight of. As a turret or window at the extreme end of a building may balance a similar feature at the other end, so Beethoven's treatment of a given theme, early in a movement, may be determined and illuminated by what he finally does to it in the Coda. So integral is his work, so firmly held in the grip of his inexorable artistic logic.

Beauty, in the great compositions of his prime, is therefore as omnipresent as expression; and their supreme greatness is in fact due to the perfect balance, in them, of these two equally important elements of musical effect. This will come out even more clearly in the course of a brief analysis of the highly significant attitude of Beethoven towards programme music, which he understood, it seems, better than most modern musicians.

Programme music differs from pure music in being aimed rather at the literal imitation or delineation of objects and events in the natural world than at the presentation, through orderly and consequently beautiful tone-combinations, of the general emotions that they arouse. Schütz, a very early German composer, depicting by a long downward scale an angel descending from heaven; Beethoven, introducing the notes of the nightingale, quail, and cuckoo in his Pastoral Symphony; Schubert, writing in the accompaniment of his song, "The Trout," a leaping figure suggestive of the motions of the fish in the water; Raff, sounding the rhythm of a galloping horse all through the ride-movement of his "Lenore" symphony; Wagner, imitating in the "Waldweben" the murmurings of the forest—all these composers are writing programme music. Of course there is no reason that programme music should not be at the same time pure music, provided that the desire to imitate nature accurately does not lead the composer to slight the requirements of plastic beauty in the ordering and combination of his material. A portrait may be good decoration, if composition, massing, light and shade, coloring, and so on, are not sacrificed to a pitiless realism. Just so, programme music can be made beautiful, if the needs of abstract tonal beauty are duly considered.

But as a usual thing they are not. The programme composer generally makes a fetish of his "idea," pursues it with the enthusiasm of the literalist, and quite neglects the formal symmetry, the stylistic congruity and harmony, of his web of tones. The result is that programme music is as a rule more interesting than moving; that in attempting to make pure sounds do what words, or even colors and shapes, can do better, it sacrifices the legitimate and characteristic effect of tones—the suggestion of a general state of feeling, potent by reason of its very vagueness, and transfigured by the abstract beauty of its medium.

Now Beethoven was obliged in his early maturity to face and solve this problem of programme music, for himself. His intense individualism, his amenability to strong feeling, his natural interest in the characteristic, the dramatic, the definite, and the opportunity he found, in music as he received it from his forerunners, for a more detailed expressiveness than had yet been attempted, all inclined him to take the attitude of the programme composer.

The poetic conception of a work was so clear and distinct in his mind that he could easily assign it a descriptive title. He called his third symphony "The Eroica," his sixth the "Pastoral," and said that the motif of the fifth indicated "Fate Knocking at the Door." He called one of his piano sonatas "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour;" of another, that in G-major, opus 14, he

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said, "It is a dialogue between husband and wife, or lover and mistress; between the entreating and the resisting principle;" he tacitly admitted that the sonatas in F-minor, opus 57, and in D-minor, opus 27, were illustrative of Shakespeare's "Tempest." Other works, not specifically named by him, wore, very naturally, titles given by others; as, the "Pastoral Sonata," the "Moonlight Sonata," and the "Sonata Appassionata." At the same period that he was writing these instrumental works with programmistic aspect, he wrote also his incidental music descriptive of Goethe's "Egmont," his overture on the subject of "Coriolanus," and his single opera, "Fidelio."

Yet, in spite of all these indications of the direction in which music was moving with Beethoven, his keen instinct for pure beauty, which, as we have seen, was as essential a part of his nature as his interest in vivid expression, served as a brake to its progress, and kept him from allowing mere delineation to become his ideal. As Sir Hubert Parry well says, the Pastoral Symphony is like a manifesto on that point. Of all Beethoven's works, it ventures furthest into the domain of programme music. It contains actual imitations of sights and sounds in nature, as the rippling of the brooks (strings); the muttering of thunder (contrabasses in their low register); flashes of lightning (violins); the bassoon of an old peasant sitting on a barrel, and able to play but three tones; and the song of the nightingale (flute), quail (oboe), and cuckoo (clarinet). All the movements bear descriptive titles, as follows: "The awakening of happy feelings on arriving in the country; Scene by the brook; Merry gathering of peasants; Thunderstorm; Shepherd's song, Rejoicing, and thankfulness after the storm." It is obvious that here Beethoven was pushing the descriptive power of music to its limits. Yet it is important to note that even here neither his instinctive sense of the proper uses of the musical art nor his reasoned conviction as to the nature of musical expression forsook him. Throughout the growlings of the thunder, the music pursues its way coherently and according to its own laws. The rhythmic scheme and the harmonic sequence are maintained, and the general structure is not for a moment forgotten. After the imitation of the bird-notes, in the second movement, the musical sentence is rounded out to completion by the lovely concluding phrase, imitated by various instruments. It is only necessary to play the bird-notes alone, omitting the supplementary phrase, to see how much of the effect is a matter of pure music. And that Beethoven realized this himself, that he was clearly aware that music affects us more by setting up vague but potent emotions in us by means of a beautiful embodiment of expressive sounds than by merely copying what is in the actual world, is evidenced by the motto he inscribes at the head of his score: "Mehr Ausdruck der Empfindung als Malerei"—"More the expression of feeling than painting." Even more succinct, if that is possible, is a note in one of his sketch-books: "Pastoral Symphony: no picture, but something in which the emotions are expressed which are aroused in men by the pleasure of the country."

This attitude of Beethoven's towards programme music, both in practice and in theory, is but a crucial and striking example of his general attitude towards music, an attitude produced both by the tendencies of the historic moment and by his innate affinities, and the foundation of his supreme greatness. Had he had less capacity or taste for expression of the most definite and vivid emotions, he would not have been able to carry music beyond the formalism of Haydn and Mozart, and to make it voice the self-conscious idealism, the romantic intensity, the various, many-sided, and profound spiritual life, of modern men. Had he not, on the other hand, clung pertinaciously to the plastic beauty which, after all, is the most thoroughgoing and pervasive and indispensable expressive agent of musical art, had he allowed his interest in the characteristic to betray him into crudity, literalism, partiality, and ugliness, he would have deprived music of that period of full maturity and ripeness which he represents, and ushered in too soon the inevitable decadence, in which art is no longer whole and balanced, but seeks

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special effects and particular expressions, becomes meteoric, dazzling, and fragmentary. That period was bound to come, as the parabola must make its descending as well as its ascending curve, or the plant have its autumn as well as its spring and summer. But before the charming and appealing but pathetically incomplete work of the romanticists came to give a sort of Indian summer brightness to the musical year, it was meet that it should have its full harvest of ripe, sound, and wholesome beauty. And that it had, in the incomparably sane and noble works of Beethoven.

Personality and the Pulpit

By James E. Freeman

Rector of St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Yonkers, New York

CARLYLE'S stricture upon the pulpit of his day may hardly find application to the later pulpit of the present. He was ready to admit the potency and necessary permanency of the Church as a religious institution, but to him it was a miracle that, in the face of its apparent lost preaching power, it still survived. Whatever may or may not be said of the average pulpit power of any age, certain it is that no period of revival or reformation has ever been accomplished without this mighty agency. When we come to analyze the re-creative periods and to disclose their immediate cause, we invariably find that it was a personality full of intense life and action standing in this ancient place of power that gave them being. A preacherless period is invariably one of spiritual dearth and inaction. Wherever or whenever Liturgy has usurped the prophet's office, when ritual with its æsthetic trappings has occupied the supreme place in the service of the sanctuary, the decline of a strong and deep religious life has been swift and certain. There is no profession that demands more of personality than the ministry; and it is equally true that in none is the test of real worth made with more persistency. To lose sight of the value of our individuality here in this sacred office, to subordinate what God has made us and to play a rôle not our own, is to render superficial our work and unreal our character. Nothing is more baneful, yes, and painful too, than the unreality of the man in the pulpit.

A "pulpit tone" or a "pulpit manner" is the blight that destroys much of the preacher's usefulness. For a man to change his whole bearing and manner of speech when he comes to face men in the discussion of the eternal truths of God makes inefficient his utterance and grotesque his whole bearing. Effeminacy of manner in the conduct of worship or in the delivery of a pulpit message has contributed an immense deal to unman our pews. One of the bitter cries of the hour is, "Where are the men?" In the main, they are on the outside of the rim of religious activity; and why?

Because they can no longer accept as a substitute for "strong meat" the "milk for babes" that so many pulpits in the land dole out. A pulpit pabulum, no matter how fine its component parts may be, that is served in a kind of bottle form, with the concomitants of the nursery accompanying it, will ever repel men who value their manhood. The great preachers who have occupied a central place in the world's horoscope have been virile men—men who were not afflicted with either a physical or a mental condition that suggested anæmia. Frederick Robertson at Brighton may not, by reason of his fearless convictions, have been the idol of the English Church, but he filled with men every place in which he spoke. Even his physical ills could not dam up the flow of his strong, masculine utterances; it was personality plus a message. Canon Liddon at St. Paul's, London, filled the great cathedral with a multitude that

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waited breathless for his matchless voice to declare the truths they yearned for; every line in that finely molded face suggested manhood. Phillips Brooks, our own peerless preacher, had so much of personality that to look at him was a sermon and to hear him an inspiration. The manhood of Trinity Church pulpit, Boston, is wrought into the very fabric of that stately building.

Who could think of the splendid preacher of Notre Dame, the refined and princely Lacordaire, as delivering his wonderful conferences before the noblest men in France in an effeminate or lachrymose style? The preachers who to-day are translating with singular power the blessed truths of the Christ are men who are not held by apron-strings to any system or method of pulpit style, either past or present. Both in the rendition of the service and in the delivery of the message, whether from manuscript or extempore, virility characterizes their every attitude and utterance. While piety of the deepest, truest kind is the essential prerequisite for all holy offices, manhood of the strongest, noblest type is its necessary complement.

Any system of education, no matter how complete and exhaustive its curriculum, that tends to destroy individuality is a failure. Lectures on preaching may do much to give direction to the mechanical processes of sermon work; they can make neither the preacher nor the sermon. If the student of the art of public expression feels that he is imbibing too freely of the pervasive style and personality of some notable speaker or preacher, he needs an inoculation that will render him immune from that most deplorable of all ills—imitation. Personality, individuality, that distinct something with which the Almighty distinguishes each human product, is its chiefest charm and virtue. Dr. Cuyler, in an address, recited the incident of a Scotch woman who was asked as to what she thought of her preacher. "What do I think of him?" she responded. "I would rather see him walk from the church door to the pulpit than to hear any other man preach." This was the kind of man that Cowper described in his splendid poem, of whom the village folk could say:

"I venerate the man whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.
To such I render more than mere respect,
Whose actions say that they respect themselves."

Our pulpit is not some platform three by five encircled with a rail; it is the world through which we move. Our message is not the brief we carry in some velvet cover embroidered with a symbol; it is the every utterance of our lips. Said Dryden, "He bore his great commission in his look." There is a subtle influence that, like "the shadow of Peter," either draws men to our side or drives them from us. It is the incarnation of our creed, the witness of our faith, the secret of our hope, the evidence of our authority. To climb the pulpit stairs with a life that is written over with the characters of wholesome truth is better than to have the eloquence of a golden-mouthed Chrysostom. The personality in the pulpit is the centripetal force of the church, the sun in its solar system of action. A congregation moves about within the limitations of its orbit, and feels the compelling and impelling power of the one from whom it has its light and heat. We do not believe that we unduly exalt the preacher's place nor his power in this loftiest of occupations. The bane of the Church to-day is a personality-less pulpit, where virility has given place to effeminacy, and the utterance of consecrated common sense been dispossessed by platitudes.

No preacher, no matter what his gifts may be, should aim to be less a man than was his Master, whose pulpit methods, if we may thus describe them, were invested with such a peculiarly personal quality that they brought from his accusers' lips, "Never man spake like this man." The world has not tired of preaching, nor has the pulpit lost its place.

Men are drawn to-day, as they have ever been, by the influence of the pulpit that, in its expression and example, betrays the superb qualities and genius

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of the Man Christ Jesus. "Manhood is above all riches and overtops all titles," and the magnetic influence towards which the needle of public favor ever turns, and by whose supreme power it is governed, is the consecrated man.

Jesus Christ came to be the world's Man; not as an ascetic, not even like some John, whose habit and whose life compelled him to the desert. His was the ruddy life of manhood, a man of blood, whose corpuscles were not starved by hard and brutish means. He loved the full, free air, and walked as man, unfettered and unbound; the people heard him gladly. Why? Because he lived their life and gave a luster to the dullest thing that lives. His was reality —they had been fed on shams; his was truth—they had been nurtured on falsehood; his was a worship true—theirs was a fabric of devotions honeycombed with vice and reeking with formalism. For cant, he gave the wholesome truth; for fancy, fact; for a garment that hid an open sore, a healed and healthful body. His was the gospel of true manhood and noble womanhood. For nineteen centuries the world of honest men have loved his person and revered his message; it reveres them still, but it will have them in their pristine beauty and purity. Give us men, red-blooded men; who have looked into the face of the Perfect Man; whose presence on the streets or in the pulpit tells but one unending message—"I have been with Christ, and have learned of him."

Said one of the foremost men in public life to me not long since: "Men go to church to get a new inspiration to live." A superb definition of its place and function; but how shall this inspiration to live be furnished? Can it be accomplished through an essay, with its faultless diction and splendid rhetoric? Will well-rounded phrases and striking metaphors arrest the tired mind of the world's worker and send him forth refreshed and stimulated? Will a sermon wrought out of the class-room, the product of musty folios, furnish an incentive to nobler living to the man whose vigorous action strains both brain and muscle? A pulpit thus equipped, with its twenty-minute, platitudinous, skeleton-like kind of a message, furnishes an inspiration to slumber, and serves as a sedative to man's moral nature. An active, busy, intense world demands like qualities in its preacher. I repeat, there has been no great preacher who has given men an inspiration to live who has not infused into his every utterance something of his own manhood. We talk about the waning interest in the Gospel story, the waning interest in the Church. It was waning in Florence when the master of St. Mark's was heard challenging a State for its sins. It was waning in England when Wicliffe and Ridley and Latimer and Wesley called it from its lethargy. It was waning in the colonies when Edwards and Whitefield (of whom Hume said he would travel twenty miles to hear him preach) stirred it from its torpor. What is the cry of the land to-day, the cry of merchant and peasant, of scholar and student, of operator and operative? For the voice of the prophet. For Elijahs to speak to licentious Ahabs, Nathaniels to speak to conscience-slumbering Davids, Samuels to challenge selfish Sauls. Prophets, aye, prophets; whose manhood is unchallenged, whose virtue is above suspicion, whose messages are born of life's experiences, who speak the language of the market-place, who tell men what they long to hear—the story of the Master life.

Just Before

By Julia Neely Finch

When all the great experiences are past,
When age comes on us, slow or fast,
  There is a lull; a deep indrawing of the breath;
A stilling of the waters as though, all tides indrawn,
Life waited at its ebb for dawn—
  Beyond the dusk of death.

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Ruskin as Seen in His Letters[1]

NOT since Francis Darwin supplemented the record of the life and work of his father by the publication of "More Letters of Charles Darwin" has there appeared an epistolary collection of the importance of the Ruskin correspondence which, after serial issue in the "Atlantic Monthly," has now been assembled in book form. Beginning where the "Præterita" ends, and continuing to near the end of the life of the great idealist, the letters that John Ruskin wrote to Charles Eliot Norton in their forty years of unbroken friendship may in a sense be considered a sequel to the autobiography in which he allowed us to follow the main influences that went to form his character and mold his view of the world. Unbosoming himself to Professor Norton as to hardly another friend, no series of Ruskin letters extends over so long a period and none serves so well as an index to the complexities of his nature, to the forces that hurried him forward to the darkness of his old age. This despite the fact that the recipient of his confidences has properly seen fit to withhold much that he deems sacred to Ruskin and to himself. Read with an eye single to the revelation of personality, there is hardly a letter here included that does not yield something of value, and the effect of the whole is to give us the conviction that we may now approach closer to the real Ruskin than has hitherto been possible even with the assistance of his ablest interpreters.

The friendship began at the zenith of Ruskin's fame. By 1855, when Professor Norton made his acquaintance, Ruskin, through his determined championship, first of Turner and then of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, had not only won recognition for the painters for whom he fought, but had established himself as the leading art critic of England, the foremost exponent of painting and architecture. He had brought into being a literature distinctively his own, and had built up a unique theory of art. The storm and stress of the twenty-year conflict in which he had been engaged, and of his domestic troubles, had serried him deeply, but had left him with the enthusiasm, the whimsical gayety, the kindliness that had held his friends close to his side in the battles of the critics. "His reputation sat lightly on him," writes Professor Norton in recording his impressions of their first meeting; "his manners were marked by absence of all pretension, and by a sweet gentleness and exceptional consideration for the feelings of others. The tone of dogmatism and of arbitrary assertion too often manifest in his writing was entirely absent from his talk. . . . I have not a memory of these days in which I recall him except as one of the pleasantest, gentlest, and kindest of men." But even in the heyday of his glory Professor Norton could plainly see that Ruskin was traveling through life alone. Always he was a solitary, cut off from true comradeship by his genius and his spiritual and intellectual aloofness. When at St. Martin the acquaintanceship ripened into friendship, we find him lamenting in "Præterita:" "He might have done anything with me but for the unhappy difference in our innate and unchangeable political faiths." As we follow these letters and observe the sad dissipation of energy, the restlessness, the waywardness and willfulness of this giant of intellect, we the more clearly appreciate the havoc wrought by the barriers which Ruskin erected between himself and those who loved him best. The Carlylean "Ay de mi" takes fuller meaning in the poignant regrets of Ruskin's years of ill health and unhappiness. Well might he have cried, not, "Save me from my friends," but, "My friends, save me from myself!" And never more earnestly than at the moment when he and Charles Eliot Norton cemented their friendship at the Hôtel du Mont Blanc.

For, if Ruskin had then reached heights of distinction, he was about to

[1] *Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton.* 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

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press forward and down the path to the valley of unrest and indecision. The mysticism of his Scotch blood, the passionate cleaving to poetic justice, were yet to mingle in the crucible of idealism to produce the plans for social regeneration leading to his noble but Quixotic and soul-disappointing crusade against the existing order of things, the crusade in which he was to wear himself out in bitterness. The ethical Ruskin, the latter-day Peter the Hermit, was yet to be wounded, and far more sorely than ever had been the æsthetic Ruskin, railing against the old ideas. But the weary pilgrimage had not actually begun, and had he found a friend by whom he would allow himself, not to be dissuaded from his purpose, but to be directed to the goal, many a crooked place might have been made smooth, many a heartburn averted. The iron had entered, but he had not as yet despaired for the world. He was still at his best, as the earlier letters show, never light-hearted, but cheerful, eager, as he always was eager, to give enjoyment to those about him. The letters of the first two years of the friendship also show, on the other hand, his keen sensitiveness to the impressions of the moment, his self-centeredness, his tendency to exaggeration. An egotist he has been called, a charge indignantly repelled by the sympathetic Collingwood. Perhaps the actuality has never been more happily expressed than by Moncure Conway: "He was an inspired egotist without egotism, a spirit at once lowly and aspiring, to whom any mistake is forgiven."

Vain Ruskin undoubtedly was, but his was an unconscious vanity, the unconsciousness of which becomes all the more apparent in the light thrown by these letters. He was inconsistent, too, in the inability to harmonize in experience his conflicting traits. A striking example is afforded by the attitude he assumed in regard to our Civil War, into which he insistently read merely a struggle for dominion. "This fight," he coldly wrote to Professor Norton, "is partly for money, partly for vanity, partly (as those wretched Irish whom you have inveigled into it show) for wild anarchy and the Devil's cause and crown, everywhere." A more distorted view of the position of the North and the meaning of the war it would be difficult to imagine, and one is tempted to echo the critic who, in another connection, declared that "nobody but a genius like Mr. Ruskin could have written such rubbish." The key is to be found in his imperfect sympathies, in his failure to discern anything of good in "the vastness of the horror of this world's blindness and misery." These were the years when he was endeavoring to work out the ethical problems to which his art had brought him; the years, too, in which he felt the foundations of his early religious training slipping from beneath him. The "Me miserum" of the later letters is not heard as yet, but self-mistrust and self-impatience are painfully apparent. The state of his mind is well shown in a letter of 1859 from Thun:

> It's very odd I don't keep writing to you continually, for you are almost the only friend I have left. I mean the only friend who understands or feels with me. I've a good many radical half-friends, but I'm not a radical, and they quarrel with me—by the way, so do you a little—about my governing schemes. Then all my Tory friends think me worse than Robespierre. Rossetti and the P R B are all gone crazy about the Morte d'Arthur. I don't believe in Evangelicalism—and my Evangelical (once) friends now look upon me with as much horror as on one of the possessed Gennesaret pigs. Nor do I believe in the Pope—and some Roman Catholic friends, who had great hopes of me, think I ought to be burned. Domestically, I am supposed worse than Blue Beard; artistically, I am considered a mere packet of quibs and crackers. I rather count upon Lowell as a friend, though I've hever seen him. He and the Brownings and you. Four—well, it's a good deal to have—of *such*, and I won't grumble—but, then, you're in America, and no good to me—except that I'm in a perfect state of gnawing remorse about not writing to you; and the Brownings are in Italy, and I'm as alone as a stone on a high glacier, dropped the wrong way, instead of among the moraine. Some day, when I've quite made up my mind what to fight for, or when to fight, I shall do well enough, if I live, but I haven't made up my mind what to fight for.

And, again, in a letter of two years' later date:

> I've had my heart broken, ages ago, when I was a boy, then mended, cracked, beaten in, kicked about old corridors, and finally, I

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think, flattened fairly out. I've picked up what education I've got in an irregular way,—and it's very little. I suppose that, on the whole, as little has been got into me and out of me as under any circumstances was probable; it is true, had my father made me his clerk I might have been in a fair way of becoming a respectable political economist in the manner of Ricardo or Mill—but granting liberty and power of traveling and working as I chose, I suppose everything I've chosen to have been about as wrong as wrong could be. I ought not to have written a word; but should merely have waited on Turner as much as he would have let me, putting in writing every word that fell from him, and drawing hard. By this time I might have been an accomplished draughtsman, a fair musician, and a thoroughly good scholar in art literature, and in good health besides.

Not all the letters of this period (1857–1868) are gloom-cast, but the buoyancy and humor of the correspondence of the first two years has well-nigh vanished. Moodiness, depression, anxious introspection, are their subjective characteristics; their objective, the tragedy they spell of incessant and feverish industry, of constant burning of the candle in the perplexing æsthetic and ethical quests into which he threw himself with impatient energy. The strain to which he was compelling his supersensitive nervous system, and the reaction upon his physical organism and his mind, are evident; here in entire letters, there in transient passages, again in a trick of phraseology. In the letters of this period we also catch glimpses (though but a few, so discreet is Professor Norton) of Ruskin's growing passion for his pupil, Rose La Touche, the fair maid whose life was sacrificed on the altar of his skepticism, and whose death, while serving more than aught else to restore to him the religious faith of the past, played its part in the beclouding of the future.

Reading and observing, with the insight of the true friend, Professor Norton was only too well prepared for the changes he found when they next met in the summer of 1868. "He had become, as I gradually noted, mentally more restless and unsettled, and though often gay and always keen in his enjoyment of whatever charm the passing moment might offer, he no longer possessed even the moderate happiness and the imperfect peace such as life under ordinary circumstances may afford even to a nature so susceptible and so undisciplined as his." More than ever was the contrast striking between the gentleness of his bearing and the arrogance of his written expressions of opinion. Stung to the quick by the public's reception of his views on political economy, he was fighting as strenuously to convert the public to his social science as ever he had fought in Turner's behalf. Echoes of the conflict are heard in the letters. "*Don't tell me*," he petulantly exclaims, "any more about good and wise people 'giving their lives' to the subject, and 'differing from me.' They *don't differ* (look in the dictionary for *Differe*) from me. They are absolutely contrary to and in *Collision* with me; they don't know the *alphabet* even of the science they profess." And, elsewhere, "When I accuse Mill of being the root of nearly all immediate evil among us in England, I am in earnest—the man being looked up to as 'the greatest thinker' when he is in truth an utterly shallow and wretched segment of a human creature, incapable of understanding *Anything* in the ultimate conditions of it, and countenancing with an unhappy fortune whatever is fatalest in the popular error of English mind." Here is the dogmatic Ruskin, the Ruskin of the arena. Fortunately, it is far from being the Ruskin of "ultimate conditions." Far nearer do we approach the real Ruskin in the letters written from Italy in 1874, perhaps closest of all in the letters where he tells his friend of his excursions culling material for the "Ariadne Florentina" and the "Mornings in Florence." Still we may see even here the clouds hurrying for the storm so soon to rage with the death of Miss La Touche. Refuge again in work, feverish, unremitting, relentless work, an increased burden on heart and mind: the "Me miserum" tolls wearily; and the stricken soul reaches the outer breakers.

The old-time activity slowly but resentfully abating with the dimming of the mind is the story told by the letters that follow the premonitory illness of 1878. Nor is it needful to read between

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the lines to perceive the dimming itself. Fitfully the Ruskinian lamp burns, flickering the more feebly in the gathering shade, yet flashing now and then with all the brightness of aforetime. Not by these closing days should the giant be judged; not by the harshness, the error, the fault of the earlier years. Nor by accomplishment alone. Only can we strike the balance truly as we grasp

"All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled
the man's amount."

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the publish[er]'s price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Analytic Interest Psychology and Synthetic Philosophy. By J. S. Engle, A.M. King Brothers, Baltimore. 5×8 in. 295 pages.

Beethoven and His Forerunners. By Daniel Gregory Mason. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×8 in. 352 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Cain: A Drama. By George Cabot Lodge. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7½ in. 155 pages. $1, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Child (The): His Thinking, Feeling, and Doing. By Amy Eliza Tanner. Rand, McNally & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 430 pages.

This volume is substantially a report of the more important work thus far accomplished in child-study. Originating in the author's practice as a teacher in this field, it is likely to be helpful to teachers and mothers. It is profuse in facts, though sparing in generalizations and conclusions, and can hardly fail to promote a more judicious study of the individual children with whom its readers may have to do. Reference lists for the topics treated are given in abundance.

Divorce (A). By Paul Bourget. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×8 in. 363 pages. $1.50.

Distinctly the strongest piece of fiction which M. Bourget has written. It deals with the question of divorce from the standpoint of a French Catholic who not only believes there should be no remarriage, but that the increasing number of divorces is a part of the moral break-up which has come as a result of the departure from the old religious standards. In the opinion of M. Bourget, the relaxing of family bonds is a part of the general rejection of religion in which so many Frenchmen have shared since the Franco-German War. There is a good deal of incident in the story, but it is a story of analysis rather than of action, and the analysis is of the most searching and illuminating kind. The novelist turns a penetrating light on the problem from every point of view: from the point of view of the wife who is the victim of lowered conceptions of family life; from that of the husband, a conscientious and high-minded man who does not believe in the Church and who does believe in divorce; from that of the divorced husband, a worthless roué who repents on his death-bed; from that of the children; and from that of society. There has been no more striking or effective indictment of the ideas behind a lax divorce system and lowered views of the marriage relation than this novel. Whether the reader agrees with its extreme position or not, he cannot fail to be impressed by its sincerity of conviction, its powerful analysis, and its admirable style. It is a piece of fiction of very unusual strength and dignity.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited with Notes, etc., by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. X. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 6¼×9½ in. 357 pages. $4.

Fifty Songs. By Franz Schubert. (The Musicians' Library.) The Oliver Ditson Co., Boston. 9×13 in. $2.50.

A very good collection of Schubert songs, well printed, as are all the books in this series of the Musicians' Library. Mr. Finck, in his introduction, patronizes his reader, but makes up for it, as usual, by interesting him.

Garden of Years and Other Poems (The). By Guy Wetmore Carryl. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5½×7¾ in. 129 pages. $1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Historians' History of the World (The): A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by Over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages. Edited, with the Assistance of a Distinguished Board of Advisors and Contributors, by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. In 25 vols. Vol. XIX. **England, 1485-1642.** Vol. XX. **England, 1642-1791.** Vol. XXI. **Scotland, Ireland, England since 1792.** Vol. XXII. **British Colonies. The United States.** Vol. XXIII. **The United States. Spanish America.** Vol. XXIV. **Turkey, Minor Eastern States, China, Japan.** The Outlook Co., New York. 7×10¾ in.

Reserved for later notice.

Heroes of the Cross in America. By Don O. Shelton. (The Forward Mission Study Course.) The Young People's Missionary Movement, New York. 4½×7½ in. 304 pages. 50c. cloth; 25c. paper.

Five biographical sketches of leaders in the home missionary field, whose names adorn the honor roll of the Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist churches, have been prepared for use in classes of young people. The first is of David Brainerd, missionary to the New Jersey Indians, deceased in 1747; the last is

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of Joseph Ward, President of Yankton College, South Dakota, deceased in 1889. Questions, literary references, and lists of topics for discussion make it a serviceable text-book. The author is Associate Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

How to Know the Starry Heavens: An Invitation to the Study of Suns and Worlds. By Edward Irving. Illustrated. 5½×8¼ in. 313 pages. $2.

An introduction to the study of astronomy, written, not as a text-book, but with the intention of arousing the reader's interest in this great subject, and stimulating him to the study of text-books. The wonders of the universe are described in a fascinating way, and amply illustrated by photographs and drawings.

King's Homeland (The): Sandringham and North-West Norfolk. By W. A. Dutt. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6×8½ in. 264 pages. $2.50.

A literary guide-book, charmingly illustrated, to that part of England lying in the north-west corner of the county of Norfolk and surrounding Sandringham, the favorite residence of King Edward.

Life Within Life (The): A Popular Setting Forth of Swedenborg's Doctrine of Degrees. By Charles H. Mann. The New Church Educational Association, Washington, D. C. 4½×7¼ in. 115 pages. 75c.

Swedenborg's doctrine of "degrees" exhibits the philosophical principles involved in his better known doctrine of "correspondences"—*i. e.*, the close parallelism between the phenomenal and the real, the sensuous and the spiritual, the seen and the unseen. The religious philosophy inculcated by the doctrine of degrees is the immanence of God in human life. While modern thought cannot subscribe to Swedenborg's view of "matter" as "dead substance," it tends more and more to agreement with him in regarding all earthly life as manifesting an inflow of living forces of creative power from a higher source.

Life of Hugh Price Hughes (The). By His Daughter. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. 6×9 in. 679 pages.

Mr. Hughes was a fascinating character, and the story of his life is fascinating, especially as told by one of like spirit with himself, in whom it is easy to trace her father's qualities, and a congenial sympathy with him. Like Phillips Brooks, Hugh Price Hughes is recognized as belonging to the Church catholic as well as to his own branch of it, and his death as a bereavement of the whole host as well as of the corps he led. In him religion bore the gracious lineaments of the Son of Man; and to him the better part of true orthodoxy was humanity. In his admiration of the passion for humanity that he witnessed in Mrs. Annie Besant he said, "The next best thing to Christianity is atheism in the form in which it is presented by that noble woman. Her atheism is the result of the tenderness of her heart"—a sentiment recalling Theodore Parker's prayer at the funeral of a noble atheist: "O God, though our brother did not recognize Thy being, he obeyed Thy laws." A chivalrous spirit was Hughes, regarding the essential part of Christian duty in the world as active Christian resistance to evil, and blending the fiery zeal of a crusader with the tenderness of a woman. Of civic virtue he was an exemplar of the Rooseveltian type; and, on the other hand, in his missionary work amid the city wilderness, the spirit of Wesley seemed reincarnate in him. A quickener of thought also, a resolver of doubts was he, and a true prophet, a true patriot, a true soldier of Christ. This story of his life will be read in all branches of the Church. It deserves to be. It needs to be.

Little Colonel (The). By Annie Fellows Johnston. Illustrated. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5½×8 in. 145 pages. $1.25.

An illustrated holiday edition of a pretty story of a little girl and her grandfather, an old Southern colonel.

Maryland Geological Survey: Miocene. In 2 vols. Vol. I. **Text.** Vol. II. **Plates.** The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. 6¾×10¼ in.

Maria Creatrix and Other Poems. By Rev. T. H. Passmore, M.A. Elliot Stock, London, England. 5×8 in. 119 pages.

Mine and Thine. By Florence Earle Coates. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×8 in. 175 pages. $1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Modern French Songs. Vol. I.—**Bemberg to Franck.** Vol. II.—**Georges to Widor.** Edited by Philip Hale. (The Musicians' Library.) Oliver Ditson Co., Boston. 9×13 in. Per vol., $2.50.

Composers who are attempting to make music an art of representation, like painting or poetry, are apparently in the ascendant now. Some of these French composers, like Debussey, are of this sort. The principle seems to be—Be moody; be beautiful if you can, but be moody. Then, of course, there is the sort who write sugary music. Gounod and Massenet have done that, as they have done greater things—well. Some of their disciples do it ill. Then there are the composers who write music that corresponds to what in literature is called *vers de société*, which fails of its purpose if it approaches greatness. There are songs and song-writers of various kinds represented in these volumes. The editor, Mr. Hale, frankly acknowledges that they are not all masterpieces.

Modern Methods of Charity. By Charles Richmond Henderson, Assisted by Others. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6×9¼ in. 715 pages. $3.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Musings and Pastels. By Bert Finck. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky. 6×8¼ in. 59 pages.

Nature Pictures for the Piano. By G. A. Grant-Schaefer. No. 1. **At Sundown** (40c.). No. 2. **By the Lake** (50c.). No. 3. **The Clover Field** (50c.). No. 4. **The River** (50c.). Clayton F. Summy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Negro (The): The Southerner's Problem. By Thomas Nelson Page. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4¾×7¾ in. 316 pages. $1.25, net.

Reserved for later notice.

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On the Church of England: Sermons and Addresses. By Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 276 pages. $1.75.

Like its companion volume, "On the Holy Scripture and Criticism," this is not a treatise but a series of sermons and addresses touching on a general theme. They vary from counsel for young clergymen to a discussion of the evils arising from the veneration of the Virgin Mary. The Church of England is conceived of here as indisputably a Reformed Church, and in the best sense emphatically Protestant. Abstruse theology is avoided, and its intrusion into the worship of the Church, as in the Athanasian Creed, deplored. It is, however, no avowed representative of a faction or party who here speaks. His insistence on essentials is exemplified in such a sentence as this, characterizing the questions of the day: "Not whether Rome or Canterbury is to prevail, but whether Christ or mammon, hope or despair, Christianity or irreligion, light or darkness."

Outline of a Bible-School Curriculum (An). By George William Pease. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 5×7¾ in. 418 pages. $1.50.

Partly because religious bodies are naturally conservative, partly because the Sunday-school in particular has not been commonly considered as first of all a school, the great advance in methods of education which has been made in the past generation has only recently been evident in Sunday-schools. Indeed, there are many Sunday-schools which have not yet felt the influence of this educational progress in the least. Within the past few years, however, there have been signs of a change in this respect. Notable among these signs has been the appearance of a number of books on the subject of more intelligent and ordered Sunday-school instruction. These, for the most part, have been confined to the enunciation of general principles. What most Sunday-school superintendents need, however, is some explicit suggestion as to a method by which those principles can be put into practice. This volume by Professor Pease is the statement of a clear and very definite plan for a course and method of study covering every department of the Sunday-school, from the kindergarten class to the adult Bible club. In it is recognized and incorporated knowledge contributed by modern psychology and Biblical scholarship. To the characteristics of each period in the life of the individual, from childhood through adolescence to manhood and womanhood, is devoted a chapter, which is followed by an outline of lessons for that period with detailed examples of some lesson plans by way of illustration. The value of this book does not lie in any freedom from defects. In some particulars it could well be modified. Its value lies rather in its application of an intelligent educational philosophy to a concrete and apparently practicable scheme. Whoever has anything to do with the conduct of a Sunday-school and has any ambition to increase its educational effectiveness ought to be acquainted with this book.

Poverty. By Robert Hunter. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×8 in. 382 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Quest of John Chapman (The). By Newell Dwight Hillis. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×8 in. 349 pages. $1.50.

Dr. Hillis knows the Central West, not only by personal and intimate acquaintance with the life and conditions there, but by deep sympathy with the type of character and the quality of the human spirit developed in that great, working, efficient section of the country. Its idealism shining through its immense material tasks, its heartiness, its hospitality, its buoyant faith in human life, and its unconventionality, appeal to him, and he is keen to see the poetry which, although not adequately expressed, has yet deep springs in that life. Among the few traditions in which this young country rejoices is the life and career of "Johnny Appleseed," the eccentric genius who was a kind of forerunner of the pioneer settlers, and who scattered apple-seeds through all the Middle West, and has transmitted his reputation and his service in numberless orchards and detached trees throughout the whole section of country. This tradition, which has a biographical basis, appealed to Dr. Hillis's imagination. He saw its humor and poetic qualities; and on the basis of a few facts he has built a romance about this quaint old-time figure. The motive is a difficult one, because, while it is pastorally suggestive and beautiful, it is in no sense dramatic; and Dr. Hillis has made up for lack of the dramatic element in his chief figure by making him the center of running discussions on themes of general interest, carried on with the rhetorical fervor and the imaginative glow with which his readers and his hearers are familiar.

Selected Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Edited by Elizabeth Lee. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4½×6¾ in. 173 pages.

Sie Sagen es Ware Die Liebe (They Say 'Tis Love). By Rudolph Ganz. Clayton F. Summy Co., Chicago. $1.25.

Sœur Marie: A Poem. By Mary Randall Shippey. Robert Grier Cooke, New York. 5×7¼ in. 96 pages.

Songs. By Thirty Americans. Edited by Rupert Hughes. (The Musicians' Series.) Oliver Ditson Co., Boston. 9×13 in. 137 pages. Paper bound. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Songs from a Georgia Garden and Echoes from the Gates of Silence. By Robert Loveman. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4½×7½ in. 94 pages. $1.

Reserved for later notice.

Spencer Kellogg Brown: His Life in Kansas and His Death as a Spy, 1842–1863, as Disclosed in His Diary. Edited by George Gardner Smith. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 380 pages.

A thrilling personal narrative of a man who risked his life a hundred times in the Kansan

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border warfare that preceded the Civil War, and lost it by execution as a spy in Richmond in 1863. In acting in the secret service of his country Brown was actuated by love of ideals and of liberty as much as was Nathan Hale, whose statue stands near the City Hall in New York City. His life-story was well worth telling, and is here well told, in the main, from his diaries, although a little closer editing would have excised some of the less important personal details.

"Sov'rane Herb" (The) and The Smoker's Year: A Calendar for MDCCCCV. By Blanche McManus. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 4½×8 in. 38 pages. 75c.

Sunday-School in the Development of the American Church (The). By Rev. Oscar S. Michael. The Young Churchman Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 5×7¾ in. 293 pages. $1.50.

The "American Church" of the title is the Church of which the author is a minister—the Protestant Episcopal. It may be said that in that communion there have been two general conceptions of the Sunday-school: one, as the means by which the church can regularly impart such knowledge of essential beliefs and of the liturgy as is expected of those who are confirmed—as, therefore, a parochial device to counteract the negligence of parents and godparents, and to reach the poor and ignorant; the other, as a dignified and permanent institution for religious education. The conflict between these two conceptions has been a large factor in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The latter conception has triumphed and has borne fruit in the Sunday-School Commission Movement, which has a significance for educational advancement that ought to be heeded by all denominations. Indeed, the book will be of interest to persons engaged in Sunday-school outside as well as within the Episcopal Church. It brings especially emphatic testimony to the value of Sunday-schools as propagators of churches.

Tales Told in Palestine. Collected by J. E. Hanauer. Illustrated. Edited by H. G. Mitchell. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati. 5½×8 in. 221 pages. $1.25. (Postage, 12c.)

Professor Hanauer, director of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and long resident in Palestine, has made a collection of its folk-lore and legends, ancient and modern, as entertaining as any book of travel could be. In effect it is an introduction to the society in which such tales take the place of our circulating library. Its combinations of shrewdness and superstition, *naïveté* and astuteness, its worldly wit and wisdom so other-worldly than our own, furnish an agreeable and wholesome mental recreation for a leisure hour.

Tower of Pelée (The): New Studies of the Great Volcano of Martinique. By Angelo Heilprin, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 9×12½ in. 110 pages.

An interesting study of what Professor Heilprin considers one of the most remarkable structures that have ever been formed on the earth's surface, the "extraordinary and unique excrescence" which was pushed upward through Pelée's volcanic orifice to a height of eight hundred feet or more, and then broke, crumbled, and disappeared. The photographic illustrations are really superb, and the monograph is in every way finely printed and well bound. Professor Heilprin is, beyond doubt, the highest authority on Pelée, and his three visits to Martinique since the great cataclysm of May, 1902, have given him every opportunity to observe closely Pelée's extraordinary phenomena.

Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

Limitation of Output as a Protection to the Average Workman

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Your editorial and President Eliot's address on Republican Education, with its criticism of labor unions for trying to limit production, recall a few incidents which have come to my knowledge. A carpenter, past middle life, but sober, industrious, and sound in body, told me the other day that the contractor for whom he had worked saw him pick up one hemlock 2x4, twenty feet long, to carry some two or three rods. The contractor shouted to him that men who worked for *him* must carry two at a time. The scantlings were green. I worked as a carpenter for years and know what that order meant. The man had to lose his job. The superintendent of a factory where many women are employed on leather trimmings tells me that not more than ten out of each hundred women who try with them are able to work fast enough to remain permanently. In a cutter's shop where are employed a large number of men I am informed by some of these men that the swiftest make about two dollars per day, the slowest not over one dollar, and the average not over one dollar and twenty-five cents. A widow of thirty, thrifty and intelligent, being obliged to seek employment, engaged in a factory where women make dress-skirts. After one year of hard work, with health impaired by overwork, she was able to earn seventy-five cents per day. A large employer of men informs me that he is putting his shops all on the

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"piece-work" basis as fast as possible. This he considers a solution of the wage problem. Years of experience convince me that this simply means, *in the end*, an increase of pressure upon the individual worker. And it means that wages will be graded *down* from the swiftest to the slowest workers. At the top fair wages will be earned by deft hands, but at the bottom there will be low wages, great hardship, and a grinding of the faces of the slower workmen. We all deplore some of the methods of labor unions. Industry must certainly suffer if the limited output of a day's work becomes common. But there is a more serious problem. How can industry provide a living wage for the slower man? Should there not be a minimum living wage for the amount of work he can do? Must he starve in the interests of industrial prosperity? Is not the limited output the answer of workingmen to the killing demands for greater speed? Is it not a method, perhaps a crude one, by which labor is striving for standing room and living room and decent pay for a multitude of workers who are being pulverized by our fierce industrial competition? Is it a crime for one man to go slow in order that his brother may keep up with him and live? If it is, then it is up to us moralists and preachers to show the misguided bricklayer how *his neighbor can live* and all of us be good.

F. W. BETTS.

First Universalist Church, Syracuse, New York.

Homestead Opportunities

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The Western settler of to-day has other chances, and, some think, better, than any mentioned by Mr. Harger in his article in The Outlook of December 17. Congress passed a law last spring, known as the Kinkaid Bill, from its author, the member of Congress from the Sixth Nebraska district, by which the settler in the western half of Nebraska may take as a homestead 640 acres of Government land, in lieu of the 160 acres formerly allowed by the land laws. This law applies only to western Nebraska, and confers the right only upon those who have no more than 160 acres of land at the time of making their filing. Those who have previously had a Government homestead may now file upon enough more land to make the total acreage of the homestead 640 acres. One reason for the introduction and passage of the bill was the desire to induce settlement of the many thousands of acres of Government land still remaining in Nebraska. It will be readily understood that the best of the land in the territory affected had been taken by earlier settlers, and what was left was not sufficiently desirable to attract new people when it was parceled out in quarter sections. But in full sections of 640 acres it is quite a different matter, and there have been thousands of filings since the law went into effect, about the first of last July. On that amount of land a careful man, who will work hard and intelligently, and who is willing to learn from his neighbors as is suggested in Mr. Harger's article, can make a good living, especially if he can start with a few cattle. At the end of the five years' residence required by the homestead law he can get title to the land, which would be worth, as such lands are selling now, from $800 to $1,600, in addition to whatever improvements the settler may have put upon it. This is not much of a fortune, but it is more than most young men have to show as a result of their first five years of labor for themselves. There are thousands of sections still open to settlement under this law. The land is chiefly sand-hills, and its most apparent utility is for the raising of cattle. It is the land which has been occupied for years by the large ranchers, who now, more or less philosophically, are having to give up to newcomers the lands and ranges which have made them rich. Agricultural science is studying the sand-hills, and it is expected that as a result of the study they will become very much more productive. In their native state they produce rich forage grasses abundantly, and since prairie fires have become more rare, hills which some years ago were shifting sand have become sodded over with good grass. In many valleys in the sand-hills there are now fine groves which were set out under the timber culture laws. It takes courage to take up these homesteads, and endurance to stay on them, but the end will warrant the outlay.

R. S. RISING.

Ainsworth, Nebraska.

Usona or Fredonia?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

This is interesting in view of the new name (Usona) proposed for Americans by the English cousin: In 1826 the London "Courier" proposed to call the citizens of the United States "Philadelphians," to distinguish them from their Southern neighbors. A writer in "Niles' Register," on hearing the suggestion, wrote as follows: "As the elder nation we may more rightfully claim the title of Americans than any other, but still it is now [1826] or at least soon will become a vague denomination. 'Philadelphians' would be a very pretty and a very smooth name, but we would much prefer that one long since proposed by Dr. Mitchell, of Fredonians, and that our country should be called Fredonia."

J. B.

Dr. Asakawa

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Kindly permit me to point out a misstatement in the article by William Elliot Griffis in the current number of The Outlook. Mr. Griffis refers to Yale as the American Alma Mater of Dr. Asakawa. Dr. Asakawa was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1899. Later he took up post-graduate work at Yale for a short time; but Dartmouth and not Yale is his American Alma Mater.

J. W. C.

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The British in India

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Some weeks ago you published a communication from a Hindu barrister, residing in London, containing so many incorrect and misleading assertions that a statement of the facts is due to your readers. Similar misstatements were made by one of our most respected clergymen, who was actually in India for some months. Without doubt, some clever and unscrupulous Hindu misled him into making them.

Every well-informed Englishman is well aware that not a penny of the revenue of India is touched by the British Government, or is selfishly appropriated by any individuals in England. Every penny of the vast revenues is spent for the benefit of the inhabitants of Hindustan itself. Your own Hindu informant is clever enough to name nearly the exact sum which is yearly sent to England—namely, about £30,000,000; though he is also astute enough not to state the reason why. The debt alone of the Indian Government to England is about £123,000,000, and the interest on this, owed entirely to private individuals who lent the money, is, of course, paid promptly, year by year. Imagine the unfairness of pretending that England robs India of this!

When the British Government took charge of India after the mutiny, it of course took upon itself all the obligations of the East India Company. It paid all the pensions which were already established, and liberally pensions its own public servants after twenty-five years in India. The Indian civil service is a monument of noble striving for India's benefit, and no one acquainted with the facts would assert that, after a lifetime thus spent, the civil service pensions are too much. These aged and worn-out public servants spend their old age in England, and their pensions are sent to them.

It is, of course, much cheaper for the Indian Government to get all the supplies for its army—cannon, rifles, ammunition, etc., etc.—in England, and these, being an honest Government, it has to pay for. If any war material was ever purchased directly from the British Government itself, and any profit was made by that Government, what a lively scene would be made by the Opposition in the House of Commons!

Your Hindu barrister is especially eloquent about famines, and ridicules the notion of their being caused by deficient rainfall. The Indian weather records for about one hundred years were investigated by scientific men some years ago; and it was shown that at or near a maximum of sun-spots, which had occurred ten times in the period, there had never been a famine in India, while at or near a minimum there had been eight famines and two droughts. This warned the Indian Government to provide in years of plenty for years of scarcity. The first requisite was intercommunication. Railroads had to be built as speedily as possible. At first, to induce capital to come from England, the Indian Government had to guarantee five per cent. net profit. But that Government has so completely won the confidence of the whole commercial world that it can now borrow money on the same terms as the United States. It had also to borrow a large amount of money to build railroads that would be unprofitable as investments, and, being honest, it has to pay interest on all the money it has borrowed. Altogether, by public and private enterprise, more than £300,000,000 was spent in railways up to December, 1899. Some years ago, the special commission on the prevention of famine announced that the railroad system was fairly complete, and that increased expenditure must now be given to irrigation. Our clerical brother informed the Government of India that this ought to be done, being unaware that its own commissioners had given the same information some years before, and that their recommendations had been carried into effect. Your Hindu barrister complains bitterly that only a pitiful £25,000,000 have been spent by the Government on irrigation. The city of Manchester, he says, had already spent £2,000,000 on its water-supply, and petitioned the House of Commons to be allowed to spend £3,000,000 more, £5,000,000 in all. Taking this as a basis, he calculates that the Indian Government ought already to have spent on water-supply for the 300,000,000 of Hindus more than £2,000,000,000; which sum, as it exceeds the English national debt considerably, the Indian Government might have had some little difficulty in borrowing! It is pertinent to remark that Manchester did not ask the British Government to spend the money for Manchester's water-supply; Manchester only asked permission to be allowed to spend its own money on itself.

The Indian Government has had war, pestilence, and famine to contend against during the last thirty years; and this at a time when the tremendous fall in silver, reducing the rupee to three-fifths of its face value, rendered its financial problems unusually difficult, as it had always been on a silver basis.

The famine of 1876–78 cost the Government £11,000,000; the Afghan War of 1878–1880 cost it many millions; the famine of 1896–7 cost it £17,500,000; the bubonic plague, 1896–1900, cost it vast sums; the famine of 1900 cost it £13,000,000; the fall in silver cost it many millions. Nevertheless, in spite of these colossal misfortunes, all its financial difficulties have been honorably met, and India is now on a gold basis. Is it too much to say that, in this, England has given to the whole world the first great experiment in governing a dependent people (numbering 300,000,000) solely for the benefit of the governed?

There are a good many disgruntled Hindus of the younger generation, who have been educated in the schools and colleges founded by the British Government, and who feel that they are quite capable of governing

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British India themselves. They are clever enough, quick-witted enough; they only lack courage and character. To-day British bayonets keep the peace of India. If such Hindus had their way, and the last British soldier had departed, "in six months," as Lord Roberts has curtly put it, "the tiger would be on the top;" meaning by "the tiger" the 50,000,000 of Mohammedans, the most warlike of all the natives of India, who to-day are kept off from the throats of the Hindus themselves by the strong arm of the Government.

S. R. CALTHROP.

Syracuse, New York.

A Comparison of Postal Rates

By James L. Cowles

Secretary of the Postal Progress League

LETTER AND SEALED PACKET POSTAGE

Germany	8 oz.,	5c.
England	4 oz.,	2c.
American Congressmen	4 oz.,	Free[1]
Other Americans	4 oz.,	8c.

England has increased her two-cent weight limit from one ounce to four ounces with almost no increase of expenditure to the post-office.

LOCAL FREE DELIVERY

In 1690 London had a penny (two cents) Free Delivery Post carrying letters and parcels up to a pound, insured up to $50.

FREE DELIVERY RATES TO-DAY

LETTERS

Imperial Berlin		Republican New York	
8 oz	1c.	8 oz	16c.

MERCHANDISE PARCELS

GERMANY Distances up to 46 miles		UNITED STATES Within local delivery	
11 lbs	6c.	1 lb	16c.
22 lbs	12c.	4 lbs	64c.
33 lbs	18c.	11 lbs., 3 parcels,	$1.76

DOMESTIC PARCELS SERVICE

COVERING AUSTRIA AND GERMANY		UNITED STATES	
11 lbs. (over 46 miles)	12c.	1 lb	16c.
		4 lbs	64c.
Insurance to full value.		No insurance, even on registered parcels.	

FOREIGN PARCELS POST

GREAT BRITAIN To outside world		UNITED STATES To outside world	
3 lbs	24c.	1 lb	12c.
7 lbs	48c.	3 lbs	36c.
11 lbs	72c.	4 lbs. 4 oz	60c.
Limit of value	$600	11 lb. service generally cut off.	
		Limit of value	$50

[1] Congressmen increased their free limit from 1 to 4 oz. last winter.

PARCELS DESPATCHED IN INTERNATIONAL MAILS

Country		Number	Limit of value per parcel	Total value
United States,	1904	129,397	$50	$650,000[1]
Great Britain,	1902	2,051,248	600	18,000,000+
Switzerland,	1902	1,250,607	no limit	20,000,000+
Germany,	1902	10,045,900	no limit	23,000,000+
Austria,	1902	11,210,700	no limit	66,000,000+

Paris is introducing automobiles in her mail transfer service. New York mails are still handled in "Noah's arks," hauled by half-dead horses. Paris postal automobiles travel fifteen miles an hour; New York post-wagons, perhaps four miles an hour.

The Postal Progress League asks of Congress:

1. The enactment into law of H. R. 15,983, consolidating third and fourth class mail matter at one cent per each two ounces, as recommended by the Post-Office Department, thus reducing the present merchandise rate fifty per cent.

2. The enactment into law of H. R. 7,874—the Pope Parcels Post Bill—providing for the consolidation of third and fourth class matter, insuring parcels up to their full value, extending weight limit up to eleven pounds, and with rates:

3 oz. parcels	1c.
1 lb. parcels	5c.
11 lb. parcels	25c.

3. A convenient postal currency to supplement our inconvenient money-order service.

4. A local delivery parcels post, carrying large parcels at low rates, reviving the old post coach service on the rural post route.

5. The extension of the free rural service to the whole country.

6. The appointment of a committee to prepare and report a bill to next Congress, revising postal laws.

We ask the President and Postmaster-General—

1. To offer to the countries of Europe, if not to all the world, reciprocal Postal Conventions similar to our present Conventions with Mexico and Canada.

2. To bring this country quickly into the existing International Postal Conventions, for the handling of parcels, of letters and boxes of declared value, for the special delivery of foreign mail, for the interchange of C.O.D. parcels, and for the issue of international postal letters of identity.

A two-cent-an-ounce letter rate to European countries would be a great boon to our business and social interests. It would be a special blessing to our foreign-born population.

The United States is now sending ounce letters for two cents to the following foreign and distant countries: Mexico, Canada, the Panama Zone, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, Sandwich Islands, and Shanghai, China.

[1] Estimated.

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